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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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BLAZING THE WAY

PASSAGES WHICH LEAD OUT OF THE WILDERNESS.

Prosperity Talk and What It Amounts to—The Socialism and the Unsocialism of Wm. H. Taft—The Poor Ye Have Always With You.

Izzet Pasha, the associate of Zia Bey who admits he murdered 170 Turks at the Sultan's command, having plundered the nation of $7,500,000, invested the loot—where? Here in America. Of all countries Izzet's unerring instinct told him that, the jig being up in Turkey, there was no ruling class with whom he could so safely entrust his loot as with the "Pillars of Law and Order" who, during elections, divide as "Democrats" and "Republicans," call each other names, and then, after election, meet, and shake hands, and have a good laugh.

When the American heiress, Lillian May Langham, who became the wife of Baron Speck von Sternburg, wedded her noble husband we were informed by the Republican-Democratic press that "all the people rejoiced." Now that the Baron has died we are told that "all the people mourn" with the widow. Whatever such news may not be, it at least is consistent. If the hard-pinched toilers of the land can vicariously enjoy the noble raptures of one of their heiresses, nothing is more rational than that they should also mourn vicariously in her bereavement.

Of all ungrateful "children" to their "loving papa" the children of papa Sultan are developing most ungrateful propensities. It seems that the more condescending the Sultan is to his beloved children, all the more unruly do the Turks become, more exacting, and more undutiful. It begins to look as if the Turks may yet remove their loving papa before he is called to the bosom of Mahomet, and that they will cap their disregard for "time-honored precedent" by disinheriting his "lawful" successor, partition the inheritance among themselves, and smash "Law and Order" generally. There is no telling what undutiful children may do when they get started—in Turkey as elsewhere.

"Prosperity is returning in a variety of ways," is the song of the Taft boomers, who are booming him like a patent medicine. And they are quite specific with their proof, too. They specify that a large variety of men are returning to work, at a variety of employments, in a variety of sections of the Middle West and of a variety of other places. Nothing can be more definite.

Powerful is the shot fired by Bryan into the Taft breastworks in the passage of his Indianapolis address on Trusts. Said Bryan: "Take, for instance, the chairman of the Republican speakers' committee, Mr. Dupont of Delaware. He is the defendant in a suit which the government brought and is now prosecuting. Mr. Dupont is charged with violation of the anti-Trust law. Why should he be put on the committee and then given control of the speaking part of the campaign?" That shot ripped a big hole into the Organized Hypocrisy of which the Republican party is the chief exponent to-day.

Another of the masterly shots fired by Bryan at Taft in his Indianapolis Trust speech is where he contrasts Taft's statement that a corporation violates the Sherman anti-Trust law if it sells at a low price in one place to destroy a competitor and at an exorbitant price where it has no competitor, with the statement, made in the same paragraph, that the Democratic plan to prevent such a thing is "socialistic." Contrasting the two statements, Bryan proves that the Sherman anti-Trust law, which Mr. Taft worships, can not be enforced, and that it is, according to Taft himself, unenforced, while the Democratic plan would, according to Taft himself, be enforcible; and Bryan then administers this knock-out shot to the Republican position: "According to Mr. Taft's logic, a plan is not Socialistic which is not effective, but the same would be Socialistic if made effective."

Great must have been the gratification of the chaplain who superintends the chapel of the Morgue in this city the night when the overflow of the city's homeless, who were crowded out of the City Lodging House, huddled on the benches of the chapel. The Rev. Chaplain must have delighted at a sight, which, according to the logic of his profession, was a proof of the absurdity of Socialism in expecting to abolish poverty in the teeth of the Biblical passage: "The poor ye will always have with ye."

Chairman Norman E. Mack of the Democratic National Committee was full of admiration for the A. F. of L. after a three hours' consultation with President-Editor Gompers in Washington. The "cycles of subcommittees" through which the A. F. of L. organization can reach the people Chairman Mack declares "have made the organization so effective."—So effective in what? In losing all important strikes? So effective for whom? For the capitalist class centered in the Civic Federation?

"Flagrant violation of good faith" is the term applied by the moralists of the capitalist class to some of the recent doings of the Stock Exchange; and sighing they add: "We regret to say it is nothing new." Nor it is anything new to see a worsted gambler, worsted by cleverer tricksters, to sigh at the green table over the "flagrant violation of good faith" by his likes.

With Murphy lighting the fires at the altar of Brooklyn morality, and McCarren posing as the guardian angel of New York ethics, all that was wanting was Roosevelt's declaration that he is not interested in economic questions, his teachings being "plain morality." Thus the coarse nature that declared nothing was so "exhilarating as a man-hunt," like water, found his level.

People prone to attribute big consequences to small causes are likely to attribute the enthusiasm displayed for Gov. Hughes by the "vested interests" to his opposition to the bill that proposed common justice to the women teachers by eq[illegible] their pay with that of the m[illegible] too small a cause, relatively, for so huge a consequence as the loudness of the voice with which the "vested interests" demand the Governor's renomination. The actual cause is that the Governor, a man so pious that he could not tolerate gambling on the race track, and called an extra session of the Legislature to abolish the same, overlooked the big gambling dens, called stock exchanges, in which the "vested interests" make their "investments."—That's a cause fit to generate that huge consequence.

Do "large timber interests" grow on a man like whiskers on his face? It would seem so from the biography of the "patriot" William F. Vilas of Wisconsin, just deceased. His biographers tell of his studying law and joining his father's firm; of his going to the war where his regiment "saw hard fighting"; of his returning home in 1863 and going into the Legislature; of his being called to Cleveland's cabinet; of his then becoming a United States Senator; and, finally, of his retiring from politics to attend to his "large timber interests." Where and how did he get them? They surely didn't grow on his back.

Moses must have had a keen sense of the depravity and cowardice of the sanctimonious when he made Adam throw the blame upon Eve. On the 25th of this month, quite a number of years since Moses, the Rev. John Hutcherson's exhortations in St. Louis to the sinners that they "come forward to the mourners' bench and seek forgiveness for their sins" were brought to a sudden stop by a young woman, who, stepping forward and laying a tiny baby on the altar, said; "Here is your little burden of sin." The Rev. Hutcherson explained: "The woman tempted me and I fell."

At the very moment when a counterfeiter was being hanged in London, Dr. Johnson relates, his accomplices were circulating counterfeit money at the foot of the gallows. At the very time when Taft is promising woe to "bad Trusts" and Bryan is threatening all Trusts as bad, the Standard Oil is negotiating with the Union Natural Gas Co. for the purchase of the latter's plant. The merger is not yet effected because the Standard Oil offers only $6,000,000, while the Gas Company demands $10,000,000. The difference will probably be split, and then Taft and Bryan will be cheered in chorus. So long as the social system of private production lasts, money is needed, and counterfeiters will circulate their wares at the foot of the gallows—and just so long will bad, middling and other Trusts arise and grow at the feet of the Tafts and Bryans.

GILLHAUS' TOUR

GETS UNDER WAY IN SPOKANE, WASHINGTON.

Four Rousing Meetings Held In One Week—Anti-Immigration Subterfuge Shown up, to Discomfiture of Exclusionist Socialists—Presidential Nominee Moving East.

Spokane, Wash., August 26. — The nominee of the Socialist Labor Party for President, August Gillhaus, came to Spokane Sunday morning, August 16, and started in the evening with a street meeting, holding one each evening including Wednesday, speaking to attentive audiences.

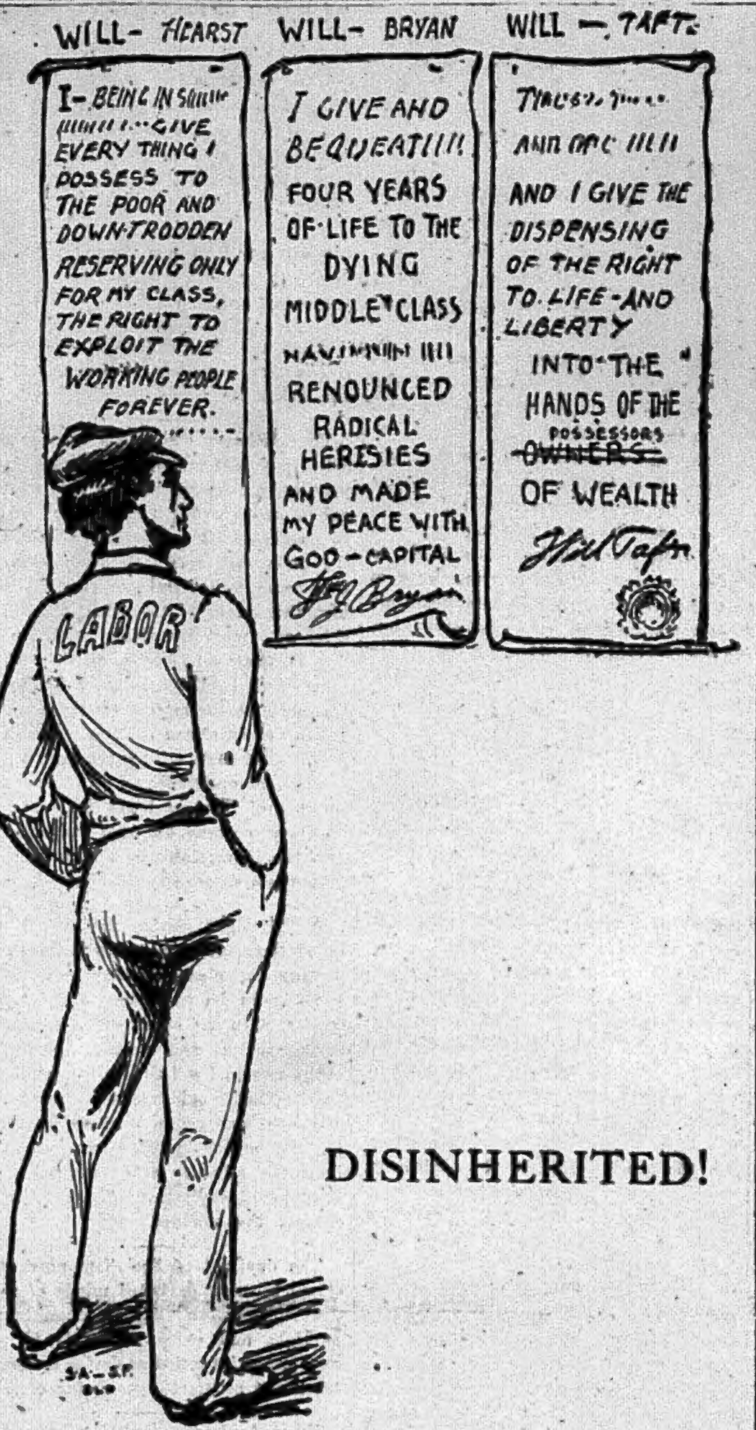
Gillhaus spoke forcibly of the necessity of organizing on the political and economic field, also showing up to good advantage the fallacy and subterfuge of Oriental exclusion and the stand taken by the so-called Socialist party at their late convention. For this he was called down by Socialist party men, and asked to verify his statements, which he did by producing the Chicago Daily Socialist and International Socialist Review, to the discomfort of the S. P.'s, who wanted to give a different explanation.

Gillhaus gave good opportunity for questions, quite a few asking the difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist party. These were answered to their evident satisfaction. There were sold $8.80 worth of pamphlets and Weekly Peoples at the four meetings. Gillhaus left for Butte, Montana, Thursday afternoon.

Committee.

SILK MILL CLOSES DOWN.

South Scranton, Pa., August 28.—The Harvey Silk Manufacturing Co., whose mill is located on South Washington avenue, has closed down for an indefinite period. Over 300 employes are idle. Work will be again resumed when business in the silk line takes an upward move. During the idleness of the mill many repairs will be made.



DISINHERITED!

A PENDING DISGRACE

Jan Pouren, a Lett who was active in the revolution that recently broke out in the Baltic provinces against the Czar, now lies in the Tombs, a prisoner under requisition from the Russian Government. War is not a picnic towards which the several parties contribute goodies. There was war in Russia—with all that that implies. The side on which Pouren fought went under, and Pouren fled to America.

It was legitimate, from the premises of the Czar's régime, for it to massacre its prisoners of war; and it did so, and is still doing so. Barbarism implies barbaric methods. For such conduct this country, neither its people nor its Government, is responsible. The Czar's régime, however, seeks to render this country its accomplice. Not satisfied with massacring its prisoners of war, caught on its own soil, the Czar's régime now seeks the extradition of Pouren. To deliver Pouren is to imbrue the Nation's hand in the blood of the Czar's foes who escaped his soldiery. For such an act this country would be responsible. It would be a stain on our national escutcheon.

The methods adopted by the Czar's régime in seeking the extradition of Pouren only aggravate the offense that is demanded of us. The papers are not sworn to; worst of all, the Russian protocols are themselves naively, if not brazenly, quoted. The protocols set forth the fact of a state of war having existed at the time of the alleged crimes. We are not afforded even the shelter of a pretext that we know not from what premises the Czar's régime proceeds. The delivery of Pouren is demanded plainly on the ground of his past bellicose activities. If the United States delivers Pouren, the country brands itself a base coward for not having demanded from Great Britain the delivery of Capt. Sems of the Alabama when the Kearsarge sunk the Confederate privateer, and its captain swam for asylum to a British bottom.

There are certain things that civilization should be spared the necessity of arguing. Among these is the sanctity of asylum for fleeing militants. That away, and all the horrors of the universal empire of Old Rome are upon the world-humanity.

There are things to which it should require no more than to call the popular attention, in order to arouse the popular conscience, and cause the officials to act responsively. The facts in the Pouren case are of this nature. Whether we be Republicans or Socialists, Democrats or Prohibitionists—whatever differences of opinion divide us, and however radical the differences, these are differences on the plane of civilized man. We all stand upon certain conquests of civilization that we all respect. Among these is the principle that the massacre of the vanquished is barbarism; hence the demand for their extradition is a breath, not of civilization, but of barbarism.

The pending disgrace of Pouren's threatened extradition must be averted. America does not slaughter her prisoners of war. Neither can she tolerate her being made accessory to such a misdeed.

William D. Mahon, the President of the International Association of Street Railway Employes, having been nominated for Congress on the Democratic ticket in Detroit, is given the following credentials by his nominators: "Mr. Mahon is not radical, and his administration of his union has been very successful"—for instance, in the uniformity with which he led his men to the shambles in the Albany-Troy, the Brooklyn, the Buffalo, and all other strikes where they regularly got it in the neck. This last clause does not appear in the credentials, but is implied in a knowing left eye wink that accompanies the document.

None can read intelligently the two-page article of vitriolic abuse dumped upon Mr. Debs by Gompers in his September "American Federationist" without sorrowfully shaking his head—sorrowfully at the thought that such could not possibly have happened, or, if it did happen, could not have the effectiveness for evil it now has, had not Mr. Debs, by his silence, implied consent to similar, almost identical abuse heaped upon the Socialist Labor Party and its officers by spokesmen of Mr. Debs's own Socialist party, and, by his intimacy with such slanderers, promoted their conduct, to the point of enabling them to prevent the unity of the Socialist forces of the land.

There is more joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth than over ninety and nine just persons which need no repentance. Upon this principle the political heaven of New York is to-day resounding with shouts of joy. Tammany Hall, through Murphy, announces that it stands for "morality, decency and cleanliness."

"Workmen were suspected" is the calm way in which the Rep-Dem press accounts for George Fitzgerald, the embezzling official of the United States Sub-Treasury in Chicago, who has finally been arrested, having remained so long at large. Of course workmen never were suspected of the robbery. Those who "suspected" workmen are not idiots whose scent can be turned to workmen and away from the real criminal, especially in these days when the unlegalized thefts of capitalists and their politicians are matters of daily discovery. Of daily occurrence they always were.

It would be interesting, as a commercial proposition, to know whether Miss Marie Cahill's onslaught upon the Salome dance is meant as a cheap advertisement of herself, or whether she has been engaged by the Salome dancers to boom them, and, in that case, what her retainer is. The theory that the young lady is a feminine edition of Anthony Comstock must be dismissed. Even so vast a country as this is not likely to produce and keep alive at the same time two human beings affected with such moral strabismus that they can see only impurity in art.

Practically all the railroads that cross the State of New York are defendants in an action brought by Attorney-General Jackson charging that they have entered into a contract to restrict the production of anthracite and have agreed upon the price at which coal shall be sold. And yet the directors of these roads are Republicans and Democrats, whose parties have in chorus declared they were against "predatory wealth." Is not the Attorney-General on a false scent?

DE LEON ON IMMIGRATION.

Calm Reasoning Cogently and Thrillingly Presented.

The large hall of the Young Men's Benevolent Hebrew Association was crowded to its utmost capacity yesterday afternoon when Daniel De Leon was introduced by Chairman Kaminsky to lecture on immigration, upon the invitation of the Federation of Jewish Societies.

It was a quarter to five before De Leon could be introduced on the regular order of business. A hearty applause greeted his introduction, and prolonged was the applause that closed his closing words an hour later.

De Leon took up the question from the economic, the historic and lastly the special Jewish aspect that it presents.

From the economic standpoint he showed that even if immigration could be stopped, more would be lost to the workers than gained. Their attention would be drawn from the real nerve that ached, and which was the real cause of the overstocking of the labor market, that cause being the private ownership of the means of production and the concentration thereof together with the thereupon inevitable displacement of Labor. Furthermore, the workers would be thrown backward into the false mental posture that caused so much woe to the old American farmer, who believed American farmers could fix the price of wheat. The price of wheat is fixed in the world's market. Labor, being like wheat, a commodity, its price also is ultimately fixed in the world's market. Even if immigration could be excluded more harm would thus be done to the workers.

But the attempt to restrict immigration was bound to fail. If even in South America, where the old settlers began and succeeded early in excluding immigration, the flood has finally broken down the exclusivistic barriers, any such attempt in this country, now, after the current of emigration had cut its bed for over a century, was an impossibility. The destined impossibility of the scheme lies in that it flies in the face of the march of civilization. It was a conquest of civilization to establish the "Right of Emigration" as a civic right. American guns bombarded that right into China. When laws are passed that in their nature are unenforcible, the only practical result is political corruption. Such, indeed, was all that the politicians were after who are anti-immigrationists — they seek self-preferment, the victory of the hour, corruption funds.

Finally, with respect to the special Jewish aspect of the issue, the speaker illustrated that the cry against immigration of Orientals is but a cloak to conceal the dagger with which it is attempted to stab the Jewish immigration—the fear being entertained that that immigration will help to light in America the fires of revolt against despotism which are now lighted in Russia, the counterpart of capitalist America.

The speaker closed with a summary of these points, stating that, for these reasons, the Socialist position the world over condemned anti-immigration and all "backward races" talk and moves, as a crime against the working class, a crime against Science, a crime against conscience, and now, in America, as a perfidious move of ingratitude against the Jewish race, whose refugees from Russia virtually have no haven of refuge other than our country—a life-boat large enough and fertile enough to offer asylum to all who come here to work.

JERSEY CITY'S GOOD WORK.

Regular Saturday Night Meeting Holds Large Crowd.

Jersey City, N. J., August 24.—The Jersey City Section of the S. L. P. held the third and best meeting so far at Barrow street and Newark avenue, on Saturday, August 22, where its speakers will be found every Saturday night. Members and sympathizers interested in helping in distributing leaflets or selling pamphlets are welcome.

The meeting was composed of a large and attentive audience, who seemed to concur in what was said, judging by the applause rendered. About two hundred leaflets were distributed, and were gladly accepted; three pamphlets were sold.

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LONDON ON POST

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY WORKERS WIDE AWAKE.

Capital of Ontarian Province the Scene of Weekly Meetings—Canadian Pacific Strike and Approaching Elections Swell Audiences—A Wise-Acre Trouble-Maker, and How He Got Worsted.

London, Canada, Aug. 28.—Section London of the Socialist Labor Party of Canada holds regular propaganda meetings on the market square here every Saturday evening, weather permitting, and usually addresses audiences of from one to five hundred people.

On August 22nd it had one of the larger gatherings, as there are now on the Canadian Pacific Railroad strike and an approaching election, both of which help to bring out the workers.

F. P. Courtenay, National Secretary was the first speaker of the evening, and his talk was mainly along the line of economic organization from the standpoint of craft unionism. He showed the utter fallacy of such unionism and pointed out the proper form, which would cement the workers into one vast class with class instincts; and then he showed how simple a matter the wiping out of capitalism would be. Courtenay is a promising speaker and a deep thinker, and is always on the firing line.

He was followed by Haselgrove the Section's old warhorse, who said in part that as every original had a counterfeit, so it happened with the S. L. P. The S. L. P. is out to educate the workers to the necessity of forming an organization with the express purpose of abolishing this infernal capitalist system which had created so much misery and so many evils that part of the capitalists themselves were holding up their hands in holy horror at the effects produced. Another party had come on the field avowing the same objects. Haselgrove's argument then was to prove which was the original and which the counterfeit party. He told of an incident which had happened while he was on the road following his business. A member of Parliament got into conversation with him about trade in general, and happened to mention that while in the city of Hamilton he had heard a Socialist speaker state that when the working class were properly organized they would take over the means of production and distribution and the land whereupon to produce. This he, the M. P., considered confiscation. He was somewhat of a Socialist himself, but could not go that far. But he had met one Simpson in Toronto who had been elected to the board of education on the Socialist ticket, and whom he considered a clever fellow. Said meeting had taken place when Simpson had gone lobbying to have all workers' homes not to exceed $800 exempt from taxes, which he, the M. P., thought was a good and sensible request.

Haselgrove then showed the workers how ridiculous such a request was, coming from a supposed Socialist, who stood, or should have stood, for the overthrow of capitalism. In his explanation he pointed out to the workers that the S. P., whether in Canada or the United States, was the counterfeit party and that any working man who either joined, or supported that party with his vote or otherwise, was not in any way helping to overthrow the present system, but rather the reverse. Haselgrove further pointed out to the workers that if the Socialist party ever secured a majority at a general election, it would be a sad day for the working class, who, without proper organization, would simply be a vast mob at the mercy of the capitalist class, who had such a strong organization that while few in numbers yet they controlled the destiny of the whole people. He advised them to study the literature of the S. L. P., subscribe for the Weekly People, and when they were convinced that the platform, principles and tactics of the S. L. P. were the only ones to follow, to join with it in the overthrow of capitalism.

At this point a person in the audience undertook to get facetious. He had appeared the previous Saturday and wanted to know, Who ran the

(Continued on Page 6.)

THE S. L. P. PLOUGH

DRIVEN THROUGH ALTON AND EAST ST. LOUIS.

Pierson the Hustler Rolls in Subs to True Revolutionary Press—How the Glass Works Shield Their Workers from the Contagion of Socialism.

East St. Louis, Ill., August 23.—For the week ending August 22nd, 19 subs were secured for the Weekly People, 2 to the Arbeiter and a like number to the Volksfreund and Arbeiter Zeitung.

Owing to a street carnival in Alton, the two meetings held there were not very successful.

The Alton Glass Works, one of the largest in the country, employing in the neighborhood of three thousand men, is out of commission. A glass blower informs that there is a shut-down every year during the months of July and August in all glass plants. This is done for the purpose of making necessary repairs and incidentally to allow the slaves to recuperate sufficient strength in their wasted lungs to be able to blow out more profits for their masters when the grind begins again. When another glass blower was asked why his organization charged such a high fee to get in, he said that it was done to keep out the foreigners; and he might have added the free born American slaves. The proper name for this outfit should be the Glass Blowers' Job Trust.

I left Alton Saturday morning for Granite City, arriving there in time to canvass the Karo Corn Syrup plant at the noon hour. Only half an hour is allowed the poor slaves to eat, but before the whistle blew calling them back to work I succeded in getting 4 subs.

All the shops located here are surrounded with high board fences, on top of which are stretched two rows of barbed wire, with a watchman stationed at every entrance. Under these conditions it would be about as hard for a Weekly People canvasser to get into one of these places as it would be for a prisoner to break out of prison.

I arrived in East St. Louis in time to hold a meeting last night, Saturday, but had to postpone it on account of rain. I will get the co-operation of Jennings and Bloemsma during my stay here and am in hopes of meeting with success.

Charles Pierson.

DIDN'T DOWN THE ASINO

Roman Anti-Clerical Organ Takes up the Suppresser's Gauntlet in Dashing Appeal.

The Roman anti-clerical and revolutionary weekly "L'Asino," which was recently by an executive order debarred from entering this country, issued, in its edition of June 14, the following appeal:

To the Readers of The Asino in America:

Let us briefly review the facts:

Last year in November was inaugurated by the Catholic clergy the crusade against The Asino. There were arrests, seizures and prohibitions. Pittsburg, San Francisco, New York were the cities where the campaign against the fighting weekly was most keen, where the censors of morality were working with greatest obstinacy.

Only here in New York, though, our Vanni was bravely withstanding the crusade, facing two trials, in the first of which he won out, while in the second at Washington, the free circulation of The Asino in the country was prevented.

It was then that came to light in all its vastness the slick work carried on all over, both at the top and at the bottom, to close the doors of the Land of Liberty to The Asino, which was doing so great a work of education and regeneration among the crowds of Italians driven here by the cruel fatherland to look for bread and work.

The priests and their hirelings used always to tell us that The Asino would never again disturb their quiet sleep, and we at first incredulously smiled, never supposing that the Holy Christian Inquisition would come to raise its stakes in the shade of the Statue of Liberty, which in a day not long gone, the chivalrous people of France offered to this republic of the dollar and prejudice.

After the trial, the New York Post Office first confiscated and then destroyed the thousands copies of the paper that Vanni used to get from Rome.

It is useless, perfectly useless, to inveigh further against this sentence. It would be time all lost, and to us time is dear, because at our flanks a thousand goads are urging us to do things, to act. It is high time to leave the narrow and short field of protests and dissertations so dear to us Italians, and, breaking into the thickest of the fight, to concretely and minutely and solidly form a plan of unflinching, serene and fervid work.

And our plan we make to-day public:

Since they have stifled The Asino, we we will publish here in New York itself every week a special edition of The Asino identical, both in the illustrations by Rata Langa and in the text of Gogliardo, with that which is published in Rome, only that the seventh page which is now reserved for advertisements and answers to subscribers and readers, we will devote to news of America and of the Italian colonies. Furthermore we will insert a few ads. The news, of course, will be reported in a way to chime with the spirit of the paper.

As everyone can see, the plan is the only one which can be practically executed with good results for the triumphant work of The Asino. This plan was suggested and proposed by Mongini, Galantara and Podrecca, whose solidarity they have entirely extended to us in this fight, and who are materially interested in this enterprise which cost not a little money and effort.

We believe that the old and new friends of this paper, of this staunch bulwark of sound, free and modern ideas, will at once begin to work with fervent alacrity, to the end that the road once cleared of the pebbles and stones piled upon it by the priests, The Asino may take up and continue its march through the thousands and thousands of Italian colonies scattered over this land.

He who has freed himself of social and religious prejudices and no longer believes in dogma, but in reason and science; he who, in the endless fields of human activity fights against reaction and the Middle Ages spirit that wants mind and heart to be slaves of the Catechism; he who believes in the unavoidable triumph of social democracy, and knows that human morals can only exist with the death of dogma, (and dogma's morality, after all, is nothing but the sanction of the economical and political privileges of the bourgeois class); he, in conclusion, who loves and reads this weekly, is called upon to work for it, to secure new subscribers, to open new fields for the paper, to increase the army of the readers of The Asino.

It is necessary that our attempt, our effort, find, wherever there are Italians, a support not of mere words, not of mere resolutions of approval and endorsement, but a sturdy help and valid and unflinching co-operation; it is necessary, above all, that our voice should not lose itself in the deafening noise of the thousand harsh shrieks issuing from a thousand other papers; it is necessary that our effort does not end up and die in the flaccid and deformed mass of the colony atrophied from apathy; it is necessary that The Asino reach all the villages, all the towns where there are countrymen of ours; and that free thinkers and Socialists join hands with us around that sheet of paper so much loved and so much hated, and all co-operate intensely and tenaciously to have us win the battle into which, with great alacrity, we have flung ourselves, with full conviction of doing our duty.

And our duty we will accomplish to the end, stoutly, calmly, unflinchingly. We will steadfastly remain at our post in the fight, always waving high above everything and everybody the flaming flag which our comrades of Rome have entrusted us with, while around us, in the dark, packs of the enemy are desperately intent upon sharpening their weapons to tear it from our robust hands and trample upon it.

Friends, comrades, our work is begun! Begin and continue your work with the same fervor with which we are beginning and will continue ours. We are awaiting your response with confidence.

Ottorino Ronchi.

FOR SHAME, YE MEN!

WILL YE ALLOW YOUR WIVES AND CHILDREN TO BE USED FOR PROFITS, WHEN YOU HAVE POWER TO SAVE THEM?

By Mary Solomon, New York.

Who is he that dares to say that our capitalist brothers do not follow and keep up to at least some of the teachings of the founder of Christianity? Said that preacher of righteousness: "Suffer the little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of God." Why, do the capitalists not live up to this? To an inch. After exploiting the workingmen to the last extreme they have also forced the women out of their homes. Capitalists exploit both men and women to-day, but they are not yet satisfied. They suffer the little children to go to the mines, the mills, the shops and the factories to create wealth, thereby furnishing the means for the establishment of an industrial kingdom for the Capitalist Class.

"Seek and ye shall find, knock and it shall be opened unto you" is also closely observed by the Capitalist Class. By means of the ownership of the great machine the Capitalist Class has been enabled to force the workers into submission. The Capitalists carefully sought after all inventions and improvements made by the workers and wrongfully appropriated them. By owning the means of production they already had the workers in their clutches. But this was not enough. They sought for more and they found it. Competition between the workers, whom the machine was rapidly displacing, forced the price of labor down to the minimum. The workers therefore soon found themselves unable to support their families. Said the liberty-loving Capitalists, knocking at the workingmen's door, "Open and send your wife out, she must be free to earn a living for herself." And the workingmen were powerless and had to submit. "That is a fine idea," thought the Capitalists to themselves, "now we have both workingman and working woman to grind profits out of. Why, this second slave is yet better than the first, she is more submissive, thinks less, knows less, and is satisfied with less than the man is. We will seek again, perhaps there is a chance for more."

So they sought, and, sure enough, they found. They found the little half-starved babes, the little children who hardly had any schooling, or if they had the chance, were physically unfit for it. They found the little children of the kind that by their own press' assertion, faint in the schools at their desks, and for whom charity kitchens have to be instituted. "Come on, little children," they say, "There is a large field here, much chance for producing wealth" for our pockets. We will give you enough to live on in return, and help you out. For of such is the Kingdom of God!" How wretched!

Are the mothers of the nation as well as the fathers going peacefully to submit to, or are they going to unite, fight and struggle against, this brutal, inhuman pressure, this destructive Capitalist system? With our offspring, the foundation of society, enslaved, our last hope is gone, the struggle grows desperate, the day for the revolution is at hand, united action most necessary.

One right is yet left to the workingman—that is, the right to vote. Woman is unfortunately deprived of that right. Fie, shame on you workingmen, who wait until the Socialist Labor Party is large enough to be sure your vote is not thrown away, but in the meantime vote for something you do not want, but do get instead of voting for the thing you do want, though you can not immediately get it. I for one (woman though I be!) would act differently. Vote wisely. Remember that the principles of the Socialist Labor Party, the members, and workers for the Industrial Commonwealth are like "a man which built a house, and digged deep and laid the foundation on a rock: and when the flood arose the stream beat vehemently upon that house and could not shake it, for it was founded upon a rock."

Under Capitalism safety is not guaranteed, the position of nearly every member of society is precarious. Capitalism bears destruction within its own bosom. The Industrial Commonwealth on the other hand, assures safety, happiness and plenty to every one of its members. To abolish the one, to establish the other should be the aspiration, the hope, and the purpose of every workingman, woman, and child. Capitalism must be abolished and "'twere well 'twere done quickly."

THE SPIRIT OF SOCIALISM.

By A. D., San Jose, Cal.

(Adapted from an old song.)

Fair Socialism! Living still!
In spite of dungeon, knout and sword:
Oh! how our hearts beat high with joy,
Whene'er we hear that glorious word!
Hope of each slave who would be free;
To death we will be true to Thee!

Our brothers chained in dungeons dark
Are still of all mankind most free;
And gladly will their comrades pay
If they, like them, must die for Thee:
Hope of each slave who would be free;
To death we will be true to Thee!

Lead on, great Hope, to better days!
Let Chaos to thy Light give way:
A myriad souls strain every eye
To catch thy first bedazzling ray!
Thou who alone speaks "Liberty,"
To death we will be true to Thee!

GOOD MEETING IN BROOKLYN.

Branch 4 Sells One Hundred "Arbeiters" and Many Pamphlets.

Branch 4, Section Kings County, Socialist Labor Party, held a well attended open-air meeting on Saturday, August 22nd, at Osborn and Pitkin avenues, Brooklyn, with Dornblum, Mrs. Chaiken, Koblenz and Finkelstein as speakers. One hundred "Arbeiters" and several pamphlets were sold.

SMOKE THIS

Put This in Your Pipe and Smoke It.

Falsehood may triumph for a time; individuals may succeed in realizing their ambition for a job;—but as sure as the sun rises in a clear sky, so will the truth and honesty of the S. L. P. win in the end.

When you hear a person shrieking for "individual opinion and liberty of thought," etc., in a movement standing for a principle which can not be altered, label him for what he is—a fakir and trimmer.

What are Economic conditions?—The conditions necessary to life and health and enjoyment.

What are the economic conditions at this hour; are they favorable to life and health?

Four-fifths of the people are compelled to pay rent to the other fifth for the privilege of living on the face of the earth, and, having no land on which to produce their necessaries of life nor the tools with which to produce them, this same four-fifths are compelled to hire themselves to the other fifth. The chief and most invariable condition of hire is, that the whole product of their labor shall be the absolute property of the one fifth for mere subsistence wages under competitive conditions. The competitor that can work for the least wages is hired in preference to all others, and to do this he must lower his standard of living, or send his wife and children into the industrial arena. We want to alter these economic conditions—do you?

A "Daylight Saving Device" is the latest economic proposal in Britain. By putting the clock forward in summer, work could be performed and finished earlier, with the result of an estimated saving in gas and electric lighting of about two and a half million pounds a year. That would mean throwing out of work thousands of workers, by reducing the output in those two items and indirectly affecting other workers. The economy of capitalism always rebounds against the workers.

The daylight of Socialism must penetrate the now darkened minds of those that toil, before all may work in the sunlight and enjoy life—able to welcome every invention or device to lighten labor and secure the wellbeing of all.

What toads the capitalist class are; especially when they gather together to gorge themselves at a banquet.

The worker will never be given justice; he must take it.

The other day 200 Russian miners were blown to pieces whilst engaged in getting coal, to be owned by the Russian capitalists. We are pleased to know that the owners providentially escaped injury.

The worker only risks his life, but the capitalist risks his capital. Who runs the greater risk?—Sydney, Australia, "People."

AGITATION IN HIGHLAND FALLS.

Italian Socialist Federation and Socialist Labor Party Hold Splendid Joint Meeting.

Newburgh, N. Y., August 22.—The Italian Socialist Federation branch of Highland Falls and the Section of the Socialist Labor Party here held a joint mass meeting in Mark's Hall, on Sunday, August 16. Mombello was the speaker, and a rousing meeting was the result. The hall was full, and the standing room completely taken up.

The audience readily imbibed the principles of Socialism and the necessity of working class solidarity.

Because of the success of the meeting, it was decided to hold another on Sept. 13. The leaser of the hall agreed to give it for the meeting, but before long the hirelings of capitalism found out that the workers were being educated to their own class interests, and forced the hall proprietor to take back his promise.

The meeting will be held, however, if it has to be on the street. An effort will be made to get E. Strobino, Editor of "Il Proletario," for speaker.

S. Fazzari, Secretary.
A. Sacconmanno,
A. Allesi.
Committee.

$1.00 BOOKS.

Physical Basis of Mind and Morals, Fitch.
Socialism and Philosophy, Labriola.
Essays Materialistic Conception of History, Labriola.

A CRIME OF THE RULING CLASS

THE INHUMAN TREATMENT BY THE LIBERAL PARTY OF THE GREAT CHARTIST, ERNEST JONES.

In the general election of 1841, some of the Chartist leaders had the audacity to do what the Labor Party did at the first General Election in 1900—oppose the false friends of the people. Fergus O'Connor contested Nottingham, and actually beat the Liberal Minister, Sir John Cam Hobhouse, by 1,257 votes to 893. Ernest Jones contested Halifax, the result being: Henry Edwards (Con) 511, Sir Chas. Wood (Lib) 507, Edward Miall (Lib) 349, Ernest Jones (Chartist) 250. History repeated itself in Halifax in 1900, when the stupidity of plutocratic Liberalism resulted in the return of the Tory at the head of the poll. After his terrible crime of letting in the Tory at Halifax, Ernest Jones was a marked man. We are told that there was a coalition between Whigs and Tories at the eleventh hour to keep him from being elected. In May, 1848, the Liberal Government's opportunity came to get rid of a dangerous opponent, and this great freedom-loving party was the means of securing the arrest of a man whose shoes not a single member of the Liberal Party during the last century was worthy to unloose. He was arrested for a speech delivered in Bishop Bonner's Fields, London—the strongest expression of which did not equal those of the Earl (then Lord John) Russell, prior to the Reform Bill of 1832. But Jones was a thorn in the side of Liberalism and must be removed, and he was arrested at the Moseley Arms, Manchester, after delivering a lecture in what was then the Hall of Science, Hampfield. The arrest took place with such needless harshness, that even his wife, who had accompanied him to Manchester, was not allowed to return with him to London, but, alarmed and suffering from illness, she had to travel by herself by a later train, ignorant of what had become of her husband.

The Whig Government left nothing undone to secure a conviction. The harshness with which the sentence was enforced became the subject of universal reprobation, and the press of the country teemed with articles condemnatory thereof. He was kept in solitary confinement on the silent system, enforced with the utmost rigor; for 19 months he was neither allowed pen, ink, nor paper, but confined in a small cell, 13 feet by 6, in utter solitude, varied only by a solitary walk in a small high-walled prison yard. He obeyed all the prison regulations in the most exemplary manner, excepting one, that as to picking oakum, observing that for the sake of public order he would conform to all external form and rules, but would never lend himself to voluntary degradation. Again and again he was imprisoned in a dark cell fed on bread and water in consequence. On one occasion, while the cholera was raging in London—417 having died in one day—this punishment was enforced though he was suffering from dysentery at the time, and he was consigned to a dark cell from which a man dying from cholera had just before been removed. Well might public opinion gain ground that the Whig oligarchy, finding that they could not break his spirit, resolved on his destruction! But their efforts were in vain, exemplary as his conduct was in all other respects, they never succeeded in making him perform the degrading labor task.

Ernest Jones, in the second year of his imprisonment, was so broken in health that he could no longer stand upright. He was found lying on the floor of his cell, and then only taken to the prison hospital. He was then told that if he would petition for his release and promise to abjure politics for the future, the remainder of his sentence would be remitted; but he refused his liberty on these conditions, saying the work he had once begun he would never turn from, and was accordingly reconsigned to his cell.

As a further illustration of their gratuitous cruelty and petty torture practised towards him, he asked during the period when the cholera was at its height permission to hear whether his wife (who was in most delicate health) and his little children were still alive—and the permission was refused.

My readers may smile perhaps at another illustration of prison discipline as applied to him. After 19 months, he was allowed to receive books to read, subject to the supervision of the prison chaplain, and among the books, the admission of which was refused, were Disraeli's Coningsby, Shakespeare's Tragedies, and Macaulay's Essays.

However, he had mental resources of his own. During his imprisonment, and before pen, ink, and paper were allowed, he wrote some of the finest poems in the English language. The devices by which he obtained writing material were amusing. Pens he got by occasionally a feather from a rook's wing that had dropped in the prison yard. This quill he cut secretly with a razor, when brought to him twice a week to shave; an ink bottle he contrived to make out of a piece of soap he got from the washing shed, and this he filled with ink from the ink bottle when he was allowed to write his quarterly letter; paper was supplied by those quarterly letters, the flyleaves of a Bible, prayer book, and of any books he was, as before stated, allowed to read. But one poem—"The New World"—was composed before he had succeded in securing ink, and this was written almost entirely with his own blood.—From "Liberal and Tory Hypocrisy in the 19th Century," by C. A. Glyde.

BRIDGEPORT MACHINE SHOP CLOSES.

Bridgeport, Conn., August 24. — The Bollard Machine Co., after a hard struggle to keep a few men working on short time, closed its doors for a few weeks.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

ALL STOLE TO LIVE

CRUSHING CONDITION OF TWENTY-FIVE BRAWNY WORKINGMEN.

Thrown Out of Work by Panic, Theft Was the Only Way They Could Get Anything to Live on—Testimony in General Sessions Court Which Should Drive Socialism Onward.

Thrown out of work, and forced to steal in order to keep a spark of life within them, was the ringing indictment brought against the present system by twenty-five prisoners in Part I., Court of General Sessions, New York, on August 28.

Long before the doors of the Court opened, men, women and children, all witnesses, pressed at the doors. There were sixty-seven prisoners to be sentenced, an unusual number, and in a way it was a housecleaning of the Tombs.

There were more than 200 witnesses and they took up every inch of room in the court room. Each witnesses was questioned by Judge Crain before a prisoner was sentenced, and it took Assistant District Attorney Garvan hours to run through the line of prisoners.

Then was made apparent the startling feature of the session. From the investigation made by the Court and Garvan it was learned that at least twenty-five of the men were prisoners for the first time. It was the first time they had committed any crime, they said. They were men between 30 and 50 years and they looked like men who had done physical labor and lots of it. And they all said, and Garvan could find nothing to disprove it, that they had become thieves because they had been thrown out of work and had to steal to get money to support themselves.

None of them had taken a large sum of money or used violence. There was no doubt that Judge Crain and the District Attorney sympathized with them and in almost every instance Judge Crain suspended sentence.

There was almost every type and character in the line of prisoners, men and women, many of them persons who had never faced a Judge before and had no idea of what was going to happen to them.

Johann Jackstrom, a sailor who had deserted from the battleship Rhode Island, pulled out of his pocket a letter from the Secretary of the Navy praising him for making a daring attempt to save a drowning man. Jackstrom shot at a policeman who attempted to arrest him on the Bowery for desertion. The letter didn't save Jackstrom, for Judge Crain sent him away for not less than three years. Of the batch of prisoners nine went to Sing Sing, seventeen to the penitentiary and eleven to the Elmira Reformatory. The others were disposed of in various ways.

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NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 28 City Hall Place, New York

Woman and the Socialist Movement

By JOHN HALLS, Paris

[This essay is the one which won the prize in the world-wide competition held by the Socialist Women of Greater New York for the best essay on the topic. It is furnished by that organization, to be published in pamphlet form when complete.]

FOREWORD.

The following pages are addressed more especially to our mothers and sisters, to the woman half of the race. But with especial emphasis are they addressed to the woman who toils, be it in family life, in the field, or as is increasingly the case, in the office and factory. An adequate treatment of the subject calls for serious discussion of the greatest problems of life and therefore we make no apology for plain speaking.

This essay will strive to show that woman's condition to-day is a low one; that whether earning her bread as a wife and mother or as a wage-earner or by other means, her position is that of a dependent, a subject. We shall show that most of the unhappiness that is usually, if not nearly universally the lot of woman is due to this dependence, this condition of subjection. But far from earning the title of pessimists, by briefly telling of woman's story from the earliest times known and by describing the present trend of industrial development, by pointing out the meaning of daily events and of her personal experiences, we expect to demonstrate that there is a bright future for woman, a future where she will not be subject but citizen, not dependent but comrade.

There is a world-wide stirring, studying, organizing; a challenge to the powers of oppression, darkness and unhappiness. It is called the Socialist Movement. The subject of this essay is Woman and the Socialist Movement.

That readers may have full confidence in all of the statements we make, all necessary authorities are given. The books mentioned may nearly all be consulted in the public libraries.

In order to properly understand our present condition and what can be, it will be necessary to begin by finding out how we arrived at our present condition; we must trace our history. A woman may ask "Assuming for the moment that our sex is enslaved, that poverty, oppression, insecurity and unhappiness are rampant, has not this always been so; and will the discussion of these evils be of any use?"

In the following brief account of mankind's slow and painful upward march through the ages we shall show that this condition has *not* always been.

PRIMITIVE MAN.

The earliest known condition of mankind, discovered by the study of ancient remains and of existing low-type savages, was that of life in small groups, living by hunting and fishing; and sheltered in caves or in rude structures of boughs and mud. In this condition there is reason to believe that there were no permanent marriage relations and that in so far as descent was at all considered, children took their names from their mother. This custom gave rise to the institution that has been called "Maternal law." Men and women owned but the primitive stone, wooden and bone tools, and various utensils they had learned to fashion and use. In the condition most approaching that of animals man knew not the use of fire, nor, in consequence, of metals, and was necessarily but a weak, wondering being before the great phenomena of Nature, storm, thunder and drought. Under stress of hunger he was a cannibal (shipwrecked sailors are occasionally such to this day). His notions of right and wrong were naturally decided for him by his experience and needs (even as are ours in the final analysis). There existed within such groups no more inequalities than exist among the higher animals.

And here we may mention that one of the most remarkable discoveries of the XIXth Century was this, that man's ideas, his morals, and his institutions, such as laws, marriage and property arise out of his experience and needs in obtaining his livelihood, food, clothing and shelter, and in propagating his kind; and that these ideas, customs and institutions, do and will alter and adjust themselves to changes in the manner of getting this livelihood and to the inventions and improvements that induce these changes. The discovery was made in Europe, and used in their writings, by two Socialists, Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, and also in America by Lewis Morgan, to whose studies, including several years residence with the Seneca tribe of Iroquois Indians, we owe much of our knowledge of the life and institutions of ancient and primitive man. It will be seen in tracing man's further history, that this law can alone explain the origin and growth of our modern, nay more, of our future property, political and marital relations.

PRIMITIVE COMMUNISM (Rise of the family).

To return to our account of man's story. We learn that the earlier changes occurred in the sexual relation and that the encumbering weakness of the offspring of blood-related parents resulted in the forbidding of such marriage and later to the establishment of groups within the savage tribe, called in the singular, *gens* (Latin). The *gens* consisted of men, women and children, who were descended from the same mother, and marital intercourse amongst whom was forbidden. The marital relation that developed side by side with the *gens*, and was restricted by it, was of course peculiar to that stage and very different from any of our modern institutions. Three or more sisters or women belonging to the same *gens* would be married mutually to a like number of men belonging to other *gentes* (the plural of *gens*). The children of such a marriage under the "maternal law" in force at this time belonged to the mother's *gens*, as did the house and lands. There the wives were at home and all-important; the husbands only had direction and control in their own sphere of activity, which was war, hunting and fishing. Our savage ancestors had thus, we see, traveled far in point of development from the wild horde we first described. We see that marital relations had thus far brought into existence an institution that became the base of late savage and early barbaric society. For the tribe was composed of a number of *gentes*, each of which had its particular religious ceremonial, land and house property and burial ground. It protected its members whom Morgan calls *gentiles*, elected its official head in peace time and its war chief; but the sovereign power remained with the council which consisted of ALL the adult members of the *gens*. Thus it will be seen that woman with our savage ancestors was the social and political equal of her brother, and within the household, her husband's superior.

To-day woman has no voice in public affairs (unless the begging petition be such), and the control of the household itself, has really passed into the husband's hands; for does he not control the woman's bread? So we see that in spite of our much vaunted civilization, manly chivalry and so forth, relatively to man, woman has lost in social influence and importance. At best, to gain any social elevation she is reduced to the methods of underhanded intrigue. A further stage of family life and woman's condition is marked by the marriage of just one man with one woman, a relation however not yet permanent and in which the woman and her children still belong to her *gens* and the household remains communal, often consisting of several families. This condition was typical of the American Indians until the white civilization made itself felt. At the same time with this family progress, much had also been gained, partly by the men in improved weapons and implements, in taming domestic animals such as the dog, ox, sheep and goat, thus insuring a better supply of food; and in the case of women, by improvements in the treatment of the raw materials brought by the men. Woman discovered and developed the household arts of cooking, pottery-making, sewing, weaving and even housebuilding, while agriculture itself in its beginnings owes much to woman's assiduous care. The fine groups representing American savage and barbarian peoples in the New York Natural History Museum, very clearly show this condition. (Woman discovered and nurtured the arts, and yet the argument for male supremacy runs, "Woman has smaller brain-capacity and is naturally the less intelligent.")

THE HEROIC AGE (Transition from barbarism to civilization).

Up to this point the family relation had progressed (unconsciously) as was required by the need of strong healthy offspring and probably by the desire of women for greater privacy; but from now onward, through the patriarchal family (like that of Abraham and of Isaac), through Greek and Roman monogamy (permanent marriage of one man to one woman) to modern marriage, the changing relations were caused by changes in the way mankind obtained its maintenance.

Now in Asia the accumulation of property, particularly cattle in the hands of the men (since cattle management like other non-household activity was man's business) gave the male side of the race an added importance; and as prisoners of war with the greater resources to hand, could be profitably retained as cattle herders, instead of being killed or eaten, the men accumulated property in slaves and so gained a yet greater importance. This was about the stage of development of the Greeks described by Homer and of the ancient Germans who overran Europe. The men now became desirous of leaving property to their own descendants and with the growing dependence of the women (they had to look to the men for the indispensable and ever-increasing supplies of raw material), the men found means to over-ride the ancient "maternal law" and to extend their property at the expense of the communal, *gens* property. They became masters not only out of doors but in what had been women's domain, the household. Children now became their father's own, and took his name. Their kinship to their mother and their membership in her *gens* ceased to be so sacred. Monogamy was established not from any special regard for woman, but in order that she might provide legitimate children to inherit the father's property. *Woman had become enslaved.*

ANTIQUE CIVILIZATION, Greece and Rome, CHATTEL-SLAVERY.

Men now began to trade and to travel and intermingle more. Also the establishment of important private property had created clashing interests within the *gentile* organization, with the result that this no longer sufficed to control and maintain order amongst man. The old assemblies lost their authority and were replaced by governments and law-makers elected from territorial divisions by a suffrage whereby the new property owners were sure of control and blood relationship no longer counted for anything. Woman having fallen in importance of possessions, now in consequence lost her voice in the direction of public affairs. But look again, this new controlling institution is practically the STATE as we know it. The new property owners had need of a policing body which should safeguard their interests and prevent any attempted resuscitation of the old democratic, *gentile* communism; and with the power that ownership brings they satisfied their need. (For a full explanation of the origin of human institutions a perusal of Lewis Morgan's "Ancient Society" is recommended.)

But what becomes of our old friends "the poor ye have always with you" and "things have always been as they are and always will be?"

We have seen in the above sketch of part of man's story, that he has passed from a condition of communism and comparative equality, to private property with riches and poverty existing side by side; we have seen that the state is of comparatively recent development, and that mankind existed and progressed for thousands of years without either the state, or private property, beyond his clothing and a few simple implements. The lesson as ever is, that man's morality and institutions depend upon and change with his methods of getting his livelihood. With the introduction of cattle raising and the consequent addition to man's resources; with the continual improvement of implements and the use of metals, increased working force became very desirable. And since it now paid better to keep the prisoners of war than to kill and even eat them, a new morality on that subject arose and the institution of SLAVERY was established. Woman fell from the position of an equal to that of a superior slave. All property fell into the hands of the men; male descent was established together with private property in land, cattle and houses. Strict monogamy was introduced in order to assure children of undoubted male parentage to carry on the father's name and property; the husband having the power of life and death over his family household, wife, children and slaves (see early Rome). Finally this refashioning of customs and institutions resulting from the advances in the manner of getting sustenance is seen to culminate in the state, which has become indispensable to the stability of the new order.

Thus we have seen mankind pass over from a relation of comparative equality to a relation of master and slave, from primitive communism to dominant private property. Could there be a greater contrast? What a REVOLUTION! And all, as we have shown, resulting from the gradual development and change in the fundamental acts of production of the means of life.

Has the action of this law of "economic determinism," as it is called, been suspended? By no means, it operates to-day as it did under primitive communism, as it did in ancient Egypt, Greece and Rome, and under the baronial landlord's dominion of the Middle Ages. As in the past it has produced great changes in our institutions, profound revolutions, so will it yet and finally, as socialists believe, work out to the greatest benefit of mankind.

But we have not yet finished our story of the great advance. We have passed out of savagery and barbarism into civilization. We have seen come into being the private ownership of land, cattle, men and houses, and the total destruction of the old order of primitive communism, save for some vestiges, such as the "commons" which were grazing lands yet owned and used by the people in common. Also the state has arrived with its police-powers. The monogamous family has been established with woman become the begetter of children of such undoubted male parentage as to be suitable heirs to the father's fame and his recently acquired property, and besides that she is the guardian of *his* household, in fact the head slave (so said Demosthenes).

But there was a yet more momentous innovation. The institution of private property, commerce, and of chattel-slavery had destroyed the fraternal unity of the old communal society, the *gens*, and had established CLASSES. In ancient Greece were citizens, subdivided and politically influential according to income, and helots or chattel slaves. In Ancient Rome were patricians, rich and poor freemen (plebeians), and again slaves. Thus we see the beginnings of classes and in consequence, of CLASS STRUGGLES. Plebeians fought patricians; these two in turn fought the slaves. There is reason to believe that Christianity had its origin in a movement of the poor free-men and slaves to win their emancipation. The institution of chattel-slavery branded labor as degrading and shameful. Since idleness breeds vice and weakness, Greece and Rome were supplanted by those hardy Gothic barbarians who were as yet uncorrupted by the influence of wealth not earned by honest labor. True, in Rome woman did momentarily regain some of her former dignity, but in the long run the general downfall involved woman also; in fact when the reaction against voluptuous luxury came, Christian asceticism (mortifying of the flesh) held woman responsible for man's troubles; (see the early Christian fathers, Tertullian, Origen, St. Paul, etc.) Said Tertullian, "The sentence of God on this sex of yours lives in this age—the guilt must of necessity live too. You are the Devil's gateway; you are the unsealer of that forbidden tree; you are the first deserter of the divine law; you are she who persuaded him whom the Devil was not valiant enough to attack. You destroyed so easily God's image, man. On account of your desert, that is, death, even the son of God had to die" (from "Woman, Her Position and Influence in Ancient Greece and Rome" by Prof. Donaldson, M.A., LL.D.); and again "Woman! thou oughtest always to walk in mourning and rags, thine eyes filled with tears of repentance, to make men forget that thou hast been the destruction of the race. Woman! thou art the gate of Hell" ("Woman, in the Past, Present and Future," by August Bebel). Hear also St. Paul, "Let the woman learn in silence, with all subjection, but suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence."

THE MIDDLE AGES (Serfdom).

With the downfall of the classic civilization of Greece and Rome, based on slave-labor, we have reached a new era called variously, the age of faith, the middle or dark ages, or the feudal epoch. It was the time of the iron-clad knight, of the gloomy castle, the torture chamber, the attempted ecclesiastical dominion and of the crusades. In such a brutal system, where the baron's "rights" held no vassal's home sacred, how could already dependent woman become aught else than an illogical, emotional "child of a larger growth" and in extreme cases, a debased, slant-browed, turnip-hoeing, field animal or that martyred shadow of womanhood, a nun.

The best that could be said or done for woman was to represent her either as the suffering mother Mary, or the "ladye faere" (read toy) of some more or less gallant knight.

During the decline of Rome the great estates had fallen into decay, and the slaves becoming unprofitable, were allowed to run free and to live upon small holdings they cultivated.

Now the military chieftains of the barbarian conquerors of Rome quickly acquired hereditary rights and titles of nobility. They assumed lordship and finally ownership over the lands under a shallow pretence of protecting the cultivators, and compelled these to pay them tribute, to work for them on certain days, and to render military service whenever called upon. These serfs could no more leave the land than the chattel-slave could leave his owner. These cultivators, these who worked and fed the feudal lord and his brutal soldiery became known as SERFS; and the workingmen and women of to-day who know of these things, feeling some sympathy of kinship with the toilers of the middle ages, call that time and condition SERFDOM.

THE FEUDAL SYSTEM.

The serfs were vassals of the barons. The barons were vassals of the most powerful noble, the King. Here we have the classes again, the toiling wretched serfs and the idle, brutal, landowning lords, both lay and ecclesiastical, with the too evident opposing interests and in consequence occasional revolts of the serfs met by bloody suppression.

ORIGIN OF THE BOURGEOISIE.

However around the feudal castle there gradually gathered little communities of craftsmen and merchants, and these also suffering pillage and oppression at the baron's hands proceeded to band together for their mutual protection. They either by purchase or by force of arms succeeded in obtaining charters for their cities, freeing them from baronial interference, and thus opposing a serious class opposition to the nobles. While the nobles mutually decimated one another by wars, the independent craftsmen of that time, so skilled of hand (for then there did not yet exist the wonderful machinery which we use to-day, and tools were simple, and in consequence gave rise to no great manufactures) were building the magnificent cathedrals, yet the wonder of the world, and producing rich stuffs, woolens and also metal tools and weapons which they exchanged with the precious metals, spices and silks of the east. The enterprising merchants sent ships and explorers all over the known world and presently discovered America and the sea-route around the Cape of Good Hope to India.

THE REFORMATION (the Renaissance).

Thus extending their markets and commerce the artisans and merchants increased in wealth and enlightenment, making possible that famous 16th century rebirth of science and of art; at the same time their growing power made itself felt in religion and in politics. They resisted more strenuously the impositions and restrictions of the nobles and the king.

The great mediæval church stood always for the king and nobles, for its bishops and cardinals were themselves feudal lords, owned lands and ruled serfs, thus profiting materially by the dominion of the nobles. The protestant movement afforded the merchant and artisan class a spiritual enthusiasm and a further spur to aggressive action, and so strong did the towns folk come to feel themselves to be, that in England in Cromwell's time they were able to impose their will and interests upon the rest of the people, thus compelling the landed nobles to cede first place.

Woman, however, during all these centuries had been closely confined to housework, was not allowed to participate at all in public affairs and consequently was physically enfeebled and her mind had naturally adapted itself to the narrow and routine nature of her home conditions. During this period woman figures in the historic records but little; (kings' mistresses apparently claiming most attention)

(To Be Continued.)

THE BURNING QUESTION OF TRADES UNIONISM

Price Five Cents

A Lecture Delivered at Newark, New Jersey, on April 21st, 1904, by

DANIEL DE LEON

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1908.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

For President:
AUGUST GILLHAUS,
Engineer, New York, as Proxy for
MORRIS R. PRESTON,
Now in the Nevada State Penitentiary for the legitimate exercise of the right of self-defense on picket-duty, and whom delicacy prevents from personally appearing on the ballot.

For Vice-President:
DONALD L. MUNRO,
Machinist, Virginia.

We owe allegiance to the State; but deeper, truer, more,
To the sympathies that God hath set within our spirit's core;—
Our country claims our fealty; we grant it so, but then
Before Man made us citizens, great Nature made us men.
—LOWELL.

FANATICS! ONCE MORE.

The nomination of Preston by the Socialist Labor Party convention has opened the sluices for a fresh set of cries of "Fanaticism!" and "Fanatics!"

Does the S. L. P. nominate a candidate whose condition sums up the sound principle—"No picketing, no Union; no Union, no Socialist Republic"?—every believer in hocus pocus as a social solvent growls "Fanaticism!"

Does the S. L. P. insist that dickers and deals with Democratic and Republican politicians are corrupt, corrupting and debasing to the Movement?—every worshipper at the shrine of Make Money While the Sun Shines sets up the snarl: "Fanatics!"

Does the S. L. P. contend that the Labor or Socialist Movement has the sacred duty to strive to unify the proletariat of all lands, to resist all capitalist attempts at raising false race issues, and to hew close to the line which recognizes but two nations to-day, the Capitalist nation of Plunderers, and the Proletariat nation of the Plundered?—every ramshackle intellect of the family of Freak-Fraud sets up the howl: "Fanatics!"

Does the S. L. P. prove that bogus capitalist make-money-quick schemes, such as gold-brick mines, are not legitimate sources of income for anyone active in the Labor or Socialist Movement, and that activity in such lines on the part of officers is conclusive evidence of betrayal of the working class?—every obscene being in the land whose guiding star is "Make money wherever you can, crookedly in preference," emits a long, loud and prolonged yelp: "F-a-n-a-t-i-c-i-s-m!"

Does the S. L. P. denounce as an outrage to sense and decency silence toward the twin iniquities of the pluck-me store and the check-off on the part of men active in the Labor or Socialist Movement?—every dealer in the flesh and blood of the proletariat quivers out wrathfully: "Fanatics!"

Does the S. L. P. expose as cowardly the shutting the eyes to such a crime as was perpetrated upon Preston and Smith, and scorn as unworthy the lying low before such issues lest votes be scared away, and funds for speakers to make tours cease to flow?—every wretch with the soul of a small trader who sands his sugar and waters his molasses furiously screams: "Fanaticism!"

It is to the echoing and re-echoing of reverberations of "Fanatics!" and "Fanaticism!" that the hosts of Labor's emancipation will be gathered and drilled, and that the Plunderbund, together wtih its nasty smaller parasites, will be rolled in the dust.

The louder the cry, the merrier. It is an inspiring sound to the "Fanatics." It is proof positive that their scent is true, and the game feels crowded.

BRYAN AND MONOPOLY.

From the way Mr. Bryan uses the word "monopoly," which occurs frequently in his otherwise brilliant speech on the Trusts, the conclusion is obvious that the gentleman is hazy upon the subject.

What is a monopoly?

Does a "monopoly" arise when only one combine is in the field and is able to exclude all the others? And does "monopoly" cease to be where two, or three, or say a hundred combines exist and compete wtih one another?

According to Mr. Bryan such is the test of "monopoly"—does one combine render all others impossible, or practically so, then there is "monopoly," and that is bad; is there no such one combine, and are there a number of them competing, then there is no "monopoly," and that insures freedom, democracy, etc. That this is Mr. Bryan's concept of "monopoly" appears clearly from the passage: "The Democratic party does not oppose all corporations," etc.

What is a monopoly?

A monopoly is that which incapacitates even one man from exercising his powers of production. If but one man can not produce because of the power held by another, there is monopoly. It matters not whether hundreds or even thousands have a free field. If all the inhabitants enjoy not an equally free field there is monopoly interfering with their freedom.

To recognize the Standard Oil as a "monopoly" and to deny "monopoly" power to a single capitalist is as absurd and as pregnant with dangerously false conclusions as it would be to recognize the "animal" in an elephant and be blind to the "animal" in a mouse. They are both rodents.

The essence of "monopoly" is that it subjects others to itself. The private ownership of the essentials for work subjects to itself those who are stripped of such essentials. In this condition is the tool-less working class. The individual holder of an independent oil refinery, harassed for existence by the Standard Oil, is a monopolist towards his workingmen, an infinitely more cruelly grinding monopolist than is the Standard Oil towards him, even though he has a score of fellow harassees.

The difference between Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan on the subject of monopoly is not that the one approves of the beast, and the other does not. They are both upholders of monopoly. The difference is that Taft's motto declares:

"Blessings upon monopoly—and the devil take both the small fry capitalists and the whole pack of the working class."

While Bryan's motto declares:

"Blessings upon monopoly, provided it be the monopoly of the small fry capitalists towards the workers—but the devil take the monopoly of the plutocratic capitalists towards the small fry ones."

THE MOULTING EAGLE.

Newport furnishes a bit of society news that is head and shoulders above the news that usually blows from that quarter. As a rule Newport society news is trivial. This one is weighted. It is to the effect that the deputy sheriff of the town was seen walking leisurely the Casino grounds, while the élite were at play, carefully "scanning the faces of the rich." The item further states that thousands of dollars had been collected by the deputy sheriff for the town traders from the "Summer colony," and adds that hundreds of eyes, some curious and other anxious, followed the deputy sheriff to see whom he was after.

This is a bit of news pregnant with sociologic significance. It denotes Progress—the Progress made by "the rich" in their evolution.

Everybody who knows anything knows that, to-day, the word "nobleman" in Europe is not synonymous with the wealth the word implies and once went with it. There was a time when the nobleman was a man of means. Even then, some nobleman or other squandered his income and was in need; never, however was he a "dead beat." The then social institutions preserved him from the disgrace. He retained possession over his serfs: the same well from which he drew the bucketfulls of wealth which he squandered would furnish him later with more. Those days have gone by. What with the semi-bourgeois revolutions that took place in European countries, and what with the natural process of concentration that had preceded the bourgeois revolution, rafts of noblemen became paupers. They kept their titles, but their poverty and their habits earned for them the title of "beggars." By that name they are known now in Europe, as many of our heiresses have learned from personal experience. Such was the development or evolution of the feudal "nobleman."

The Newport society news informs the observer that the identical development has taken place among our bourgeois "the rich." Time was when to be of capitalist extraction was to be "rich." "Rich" was the bourgeois title of nobility. A squanderer might be put to it to pay his debts, temporarily. But he retained possession. The source of his previous squanderings was certain to furnish fresh wealth at the next regular dividends day; in the meantime he could fight off the vulgar tradesman and the unfeeling Sheriff. That those days are gone by, the Newport item attests. The concentration of capital has played among many a "rich family" the havoc that events played in Europe among many a "noble family." The modern "beggar" of European "noble families" has been overtaken by the "dead beat" of American "rich families."

This is progress; welcome progress. The eagle when he moults is sickly. Before the fresh new feathers can bud, the old must decay and rot. Our rich are rotting. The Socialist feather is budding.

DODGING FATE.

The third of Mr. Bryan's brilliant campaign addresses, the one on Trusts, delivered in Indianapolis on August 25, partakes of a feature of the previous two. It is proof and encouragement to the Socialist that Socialism is unanswerable.

Mr. Bryan cites the Republican platform and Mr. Taft's notification speech on the Trust Question; he proves conclusively that the one and the other contain simply general statements that promise nothing in particular; and he justly asks: "If Mr. Taft is not yet conscious of what is going on, and not yet aroused to the iniquity of these Trusts, how can the country hope for relief through his election?" With so clean cut a background, Mr. Bryan proceeds to state the Democratic position. By contrast, the Democratic party is expected to be specific. It proposes to extirpate "private monopoly." At reading this the reader's heart leaps with expectation, and the question rises to his lips—How? Disappointment follows. The gist of the method proposed to extirpate private monopoly is to prevent the duplication of directors among competing corporations. A license scheme that shall control the corporations doing interstate business is attached to the anti-duplication of directors idea. The latter is pivoted upon the former. The pivot is worthless.

There is no legislation imaginable that will prevent the directors of one competing corporation from placing their "cousins, their sisters and their aunts" as directors in other competing corporations with which merger is contemplated. The only legislation remotely conceivable would require a swarm of secret service men to pry into the family and other relations of one director with another. Even if such legislation were indeed feasible, it would be ineffective. The identical conditions that breed the spy balk him.

Taft may or may not know this; he loves the Trust; and he cautiously abstains from being specific in the mention of "remedial legislation" — an impossibility. Bryan, who poses as an anti-Trustist, unqualifiedly, is less cautious. He attempts to be specific, with the inevitable result that his proposition breaks down upon inquiry—the fate of all propositions that are unresponsive to the issue they tackle. The final consequence is that Bryan lands, self-floored, on the identical spot where he floored Taft.

What but gratification can the Socialist derive from the spectacle of so able a man as Bryan concentrating all the power of his intellect and of his capacity for expression in an effort to dodge fate—the Socialist Republic—and failing so signally?

If the Trust were the unqualified calamity that Bryan holds it for, and which he correctly proves Taft to cherish with its present calamitous incident of private property—if such were the case with the Trust, then mankind would have no alternative other than to bow and make the best of it, as before an earthquake. Fact is that the concentration implied in the Trust can not be prevented, even if we would. Concentration of production is necessary for that ampleness of production that civilization strives after and needs; being necessary, it is inevitable. The Trust must be collective property. Only that will extirpate private monopoly.

The real difference between Taft and Bryan is not that the one believes in Trusts and the other is against them. The difference is that, both being against Socialism, they are each performing different stunts to dodge the fate that awaits them. Taft praises the privately owned Trust and minimizes its iniquities, thinking that by shutting his eyes to the facts they will disappear; Bryan denounces the Trust and imagines he can escape Socialism by plasters on wooden legs.

Neither dodge will stead. In the ripeness of time the logic of Socialism will triumph.

NEUTRAL GROUND.

Whichever way one looks at the Pouren case the concusion can not be escaped that all the practices of civilized nations combine in damning the conduct of the Czar's Government for demanding the extradition of Jan Janoff Pouren; combine in damning the action of Commissioner Shields for holding Pouren, and combine in warning the higher authorities that this outrage has gone far enough.

There is no question about the nature of Pouren's "offence" in Russia. Whatever the Russian Government may claim, and its lawyers the Couderts may repeat for pay, the very Russian documents in the case prove that Pouren fought the Czar arms in hand during the recent revolution. The associates of Pouren who were captured were not tried like common felons and hanged, they were court-martialed and shot. Pouren, accordingly is a defeated combatant. How are defeated combatants treated by civilized nations into whose territory they flee?

Numerous events in the recent Russo-Japanese war answer the question. Wherever the Russian fleets met the Japanese the Russians were routed, culminating with the great naval battle of the Sea of Japan. The ships that were not sunk or captured, and which could not reach a friendly port, made full steam to the nearest available neutral port. Once there they were safe from pursuit, provided they dismantled themselves and therefore offered a guarantee that they would take no further part in the conflict. There were some thirty-six such "interned" Russian ships of war when hostilities ceased; and when the treaty of Portsmouth was signed the disposal of these ships lay, not with the Governments in whose territory they took shelter; it lay with their own Government itself.

When Pouren arrived in America he was not even armed; no army or navy was in hot pursuit of him as was the case with the interned ships of Russia. A defeated combatant, he hurried to our shores, found shelter here, and settled down to earn his living.

It never occurred to Japan to place upon the Governments of the neutral ports, to which the Russian ships of war worsted in battle fled for asylum, the insult of demanding the surrender of the ships. Russia has dared to insult the Government of the United States by demanding the surrender of a defeated soldier who fled unarmed to the altars of our national independence.

There is but one answer to such a demand: "No! We are not barbarians; neither are we fools to be tricked with false pretence!"

RESOLUTIONS ON POUREN AFFAIR.

Sub-Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party Calls on Workingmen of America to Protest against Contemplated Outrage.

The following resolutions on the Jan Pouren affair were adopted at the August 26 session of the Sub-Committee of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party:

Whereas, Jan Janoff Pouren—a Lettish revolutionist now in the United States as a refugee after the suppression by the Czar of the revolt by the Russian people against his revolting régime—is demanded from this Government by the Czar;

Whereas, The pretence, that the requisition for Pouren is on the ground of his having committed common felonies, will not bear inquiry, and is more transparent than it was feared, at the time of the extradition treaty with Russia, that the Muscovite government would resort to in order to persecute men and women whose political offence consists in giving utterance by word and deed to their indignation at seeing the country ruled by the methods of barbarism:

Whereas, Civilized society holds sacred the right of asylum for political offenders, and the surrender of Pouren would be tantamount to the annexation of this country to the Czar's private domain; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Sub-Committee of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party emphatically condemns the conduct of Commissioner Shields in lending himself to the schemes of the Czar by holding Pouren to be guilty of extraditable offences; and

Resolved, That we urge all workingmen of the land who have the integrity of the country at heart to raise their voice in protest against the contemplated outrage, and thus, by breaking the conspiracy of silence in which the Czar's government, aided by the subsidized press of the land, has sought to wrap this affair, prevent the consummation of the deed.

THE ACCOUNT OF THEIR STEWARDSHIP

Financial reports have it that the Governors of the Stock Exchange are just now sitting on a bunch of nettles with fear lest the confessedly scandalous manipulations of the stock market on August 22 result in laws being passed against stock gambling, the same as they have been against race track gambling. The latter laws having removed its reason for existence and made it unprofitable, the famous—or infamous—Brighton Beach race track is now to be cut up into building lots. The Stock Exchange Governors seem to have their worries lest the same fate befall a certain valuable piece of territory on Broad street, near the corner of Wall.

All of which fearsomeness ought to be quite unnecessary on their part. Have not the capitalists told us that they are a necessary part of industry? Have they not repeated and reiterated the statement that without them the working class could get no work and would starve? Did they not import Prof. Mallock to tell us that the capitalist was a sort of semi-godlike being, whose function in the universe was to "impose the intelligence and knowledge resident in an exceptionally gifted minority [themselves], on the manual operations of the average majority of mankind"? Did they not go further and import the Rev. Dr. Aked and the Rt. Rev. Foley Winnington Ingram, to tell us that wealth was a stewardship, and the capitalists the stewards?

Why then this worry? Surely it is not for a good steward, with the consciousness of his good stewardship strong about him, to lose sleep over the continuance of his job. Such uneasiness can be nothing but the quaking terror with which a bad steward sees his master about to return and kick him out of his well-lined berth. Can this be it?

It is the duty of stewards to keep notes on their stewardships, as a captain keeps the log of his vessel at sea. From this log one can judge the capabilities of the captain. So, likewise, from these notes one is enabled to judge the quality of the stewardship. Let us take these capitalist stewards at their own word and call for the account of their stewardship. We turn over the pages of their diary at random. We stop, also at random, at a certain leaf. It is the record of this very New York Stock Exchange for this past August 12. It reads in part (for a longer extract would prove unbearable):

Local traction stocks suffered in the early trading because of the order by the Public Service Commission to resume the exchange of transfers on the crosstown lines. Wall Street was quick to remember that these roads are in the hands of the Federal Courts and action of these courts in the Consolidated Gas litigation persuaded the Street that a State Commission's orders would be ignored and the upward movement was quickly resumed. They did not all recover the entire loss, but substantial progress was made in that direction. The pool behind them is one of the strongest Wall Street has seen for many months.

Coppers were weak in the early trading because of a reduction of one-eighth of a cent a pound in the price of the metal, but they recovered at the close under leadership of Amalgamated. Smelters and Lead enjoyed a sharp recovery after the early decline. The campaign in Lead is understood to be only well begun. Absurd prices are being talked for it.

Morgan stocks took part in the market to a greater extent than usual and Northern Pacific is now looked upon to do something very soon. Reading recovered sharply and the Steel shares were firm and active at the close. One theory of the recent inactivity of Northern Pacific and Great Northern has been that the Morgans knew Harriman was selling and did not care to make a market for his benefit. The fact that they are taking up their stocks now would indicate that Harriman is pretty well out of his line.

On the curb market Nipissing and Cobalt Central were the leaders, these two and La Rose establishing new high records for the year. The campaign in silver stocks now beginning is based on a belief that silver metal is as low as it can go. It recovered one-eighth yesterday from its depression. The Guggenheim shares were active and Bay State Gas and Yukon Gold were steady. Goldfield Consolidated is quietly moving to a higher level.

Selling of wheat by Patten caused a break of more than two cents a bushel in Chicago. Corn and oats declined slightly in sympathy.

In the cotton market there was excitement when Livermore tried to unload his October options. Just before the selling began there was a sharp advance. Between high and low was a range of forty-three points, but a recovery took place so that the net loss for the day was only fourteen points. Livermore's operations have been greatly exaggerated. There was no big pool.

And this they call "directing industry"! This juggling, manipulating, fast-and-lose, hot-and-cold sleight-of-hand with the wealth produced by the workers is hailed as a display of "exceptional knowledge and intelligence"! Is not the fraud transparent enough? No more than the shell-game man produces either the bean or the three shells he uses in his swindle or the money he pockets from his victim, do these capitalists produce the wealth they wallow in. The world's workers create it—the world's workers must have it.

"ECONOMY HOSPITAL."

Why the New York Central Has Gone into the Medical Game at Its New Terminal.

By S. D. L.

An emergency hospital, advertised as costing several thousand dollars, and represented as "complete in every detail," is announced as one of the special features of the New York Central Railroad's $70,000,000 terminal at Lexington avenue and Thirty-fourth street.

This hospital is a clever dodge of the road for saving itself from damage suits by employes or patrons. It has now been in operation several months as an experiment, and said to have already conclusively demonstrated its value to the company.

The forty or fifty patients it now treats a month are mainly men more or less severely maimed in the work of excavation now going on at the terminus, where a double level track system is being laid. For two years blasting and dangerous rock lifting have been going on, with serious results to those employed at it, and it is likely to continue for a year more, with the same results. Hence the beauty of the hospital.

It is openly admitted by C. W. Brown, senior vice-president of the road and other officers, that it is the great number of accidents to workmen in the excavations which has led to the installation of the hospital. Almost daily some poor workman, under orders from a foreman or contractor, is compelled to take risks which make him the victim of some flying rock or falling timber. That more fatal catastrophes have not occurred is looked upon by the officials as a remarkable circumstance, due in no part to them. Still, the "minor" cases are so many and so serious that the hospital is a paying institution.

Apart from injuries to excavators, trainmen and switching crews are continually getting hurt, due to shortness of crews and other causes well known to railroad men and equally well ignored by the company. In the baggage department the men are frequently strained by heavy loads, or hurt by falling baggage when they pile things too high in the endeavor to save time. The only excuse offered for these conditions by the company is "that it is the same on every road." That, and a shrug of the shoulders, is considered justification enough for disabling men right and left.

Another reason for the hospital is that it gives the road a greater hold on their Italian track laborers. No other road has such a hospital yet, and the men, not seeing behind the scheme, are glad to get a chance to work for the Central. This only gives the Central a larger reserve army to draw upon for track men, thus allowing it to treat more harshly and to cut the wages of the men it already employs. Everything works back to the company's benefit, not the men's.

"A great economy" is the praiseful way the officials of the road speak of the new venture. One secret of the economy is that it keeps the injured man working, if at all possible. The trackman with an injured hand is made to take a turn as signalman, waving flags with the other; the excavator with a mashed foot is given a standing job running a freight elevator; the baggageman with a wrenched side is made checkman; everybody whose well side can be exploited is made to keep on the job while his injured side is recovering from its taste of company care for its employes.

In spite of all attempts to prevent it, and all further attempts to keep the knowledge secret, it is known that several deaths have already occurred in the hospital. During the hot weather cases of collapse were frequently treated.

No money is ever taken for the treatment received here. Yet the hospital is a great "economy." The officers of the road themselves say it, and they ought to know.

Behold the disinterestedness of even hospital work, under capitalism.

One hundred and seventy-one cases is the record for July. Forty-nine of these were new cases. All the rest were men injured in June or even as far back as May, whose hurts were so serious as to require continued treatment and dressing up through July.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN

BROTHER JONATHAN—I don't see the consistency of you Socialists ridiculing the idea that Capital and Labor are brothers.

UNCLE SAM—Probably because you are not yet able to be consistent yourself.

B. J.—I don't think.

U. S.—You hit it that time.

B. J.—What do you mean?

U. S.—You don't think. You only think that you think.

B. J.—But I do think. Is it not a fact that Capital and Labor are brothers?

U. S.—No, sir; not by a long shot.

B. J.—What?

U. S.—I mean what I say, and say what I mean.

B. J.—You Socialists are such confounded sticklers.

U. S.—We Socialists insist upon the correct use of terms.

B. J.—Indeed? Explain yourself.

U. S.—Certainly. You admit, do you not, that Labor produces all wealth?

B. J.—To be sure. Any fool would concede that.

U. S.—Not excepting yourself?

B. J.—No. But what of it?

U. S.—Just this, Jonathan. Labor is the producer of all wealth, Capital is a part of wealth.

B. J.—Granted.

U. S.—Capital being the product of Labor, wherein is your consistency in saying that it is the brother of its creator?

B. J.—The devil!

U. S.—No devil about it. You muddleheads who think you think are absolutely unable to be consistent. Labor being the creator of all wealth it would be much better sense to say that Labor is the Father of Capital. There would be some consistency in claiming such relationship, but to say that the creator and the creature are brothers is an absurdity.

B. J.—It does look that way.

U. S.—Consequently the wherefore of the whatness admonishes us to talk United States; to think and keep thinking until we know we are thinking.

B. J.—I tumble.

U. S.—So if there is any relationship between Labor and Capital it cannot be the relationship of brothers. It follows that there would be more sense and consistency in saying "the Earth is the mother, Labor is the father and Capital is the child."

B. J.—I begin to think.

U. S.—I hope so. Labor being the father, does it not consistently follow that he has the right to control, spank, direct, influence, protect, command and restrain his child?

B. J.—It do.

U. S.—Far from being brothers, Labor and Capital are to-day deadly enemies. The enmity does not grow out of the true relationship of the two, but because of the fact that the so-called shrewd, cunning schemers have kidnapped the child, controlled, educated and developed all its strength, talents and power and pitted them against the creator, its father, but in the hands of the drone, the parasite, the robber, the pirate, the chief—the capitalist, in short—it becomes, if not the enemy, the deadly instrument in the hands of the enemy, of its own creator.

B. J.—I must acknowledge that you Socialists generally know what you are talking about.

U. S.—It behooves everybody to do the same. Consistency is a jewel, but it can't be worn as a breastpin or used as a headlight. Let us not hear you repeat the silly lie: "Capital and Labor are brothers." It is liable to cause suspicions of illegitimacy, bastardy or something worse.

FIVE THOUSAND THREAD SPINNERS WORKLESS.

Newark, N. J., August 28.—The Clark Thread Co. announced yesterday that the mills would have a 10-days' shutdown beginning to-day. The plant employs 5,000 persons. W. Campbell Clark sailed for England on Wednesday; and J. William Clark, the other member of the firm, is out of town for a month. John P. Contrell, the acting manager, would not say yesterday why there would be a shutdown.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

WAITING FOR GILLHAUS IN CHICAGO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—We are anxiously awaiting the arrival here of our Presidential nominee, August Gillhaus. There ought to be some rousing meetings when he gets here. Section Cook County held a very successful picnic last Sunday. A large and cosmopolitan crowd of Socialists enjoyed the day thoroughly.

An effort is being made to get Pierson to go through this section of the mining district, accompanied by an Italian speaker. If it works out well, much good material ought to be brought into the movement.

D. Rudnick.

Chicago, Ill., August 18.

APPROVES NOMINATION OF PRESTON.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—We, members of Allegheny County, Pa., in regular meeting assembled this Sunday, August 23, 1908, do hereby express our approbation of the act of our convention wherein they nominated as candidate for President of the United States, M. R. Preston, who is now serving a term of twenty-five years in prison for standing for the right of the working class to act as pickets, thereby furthering the interest of the working class against the capitalist class, emphasizing the fact that if there is no picket there can be no Union, and if no Union no Socialist Republic.

F. Weber, Secretary.
W. Thomas, Chairman.

ERA OF RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION COMING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A shrewd student of railroad conditions and one whose name is well known to the public and who has had access to the inside history of not a few of the smaller and some of the larger railroads in the United States, gave out this interview the other day. He said:

"I predict that we are entering up a further period of concentration of the railroads in this country. I do believe that after the election is over with, some of the most gigantic consolidations of large railroad systems that this or any other country has ever seen will take place.

"The big railroad men of the United States have been looking over the field for a long time with a view to eliminating the weak roads, and I think that the large interests who have these matters in hand regard the present improvement in securities as a favorable time in which to clear up the whole railroad situation. The only thing now in the way is the election. With that phase of our life decided, nothing in my opinion can stop a tremendous series of railroad mergings that will surely eclipse all of its predecessors."

T. W.

Jamaica, L. I., August 21.

TRAFFICKING ON IRISH FLESH.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I deem it my imperative duty to expose the disruption of the Irish Socialist Federation by Mr. James Connolly and his confederate J. E. C. Donnelly, his treachery to sound principles and in favor of reaction.

The Irish Socialist Federation was organized in March 1907, and on the 4th of that month set out on its stalwart mission by celebrating the anniversary of Robert Emmet, the Irish patriot. The members were all members of the S. L. P., who were animated by a spirit of class consciousness and eagerness to educate the Irish workingmen and women by spreading the economics and philosophy of scientific Socialism among them. In order to be effective they organized independent of both the S. P. and S. L. P., to avoid opposition, but it was believed to anchor and rest on the Industrial Workers of the World. It was an appeal to the Irish race without race lines, but on a basis of unity with the wage-working class.

Now for the old story — privately owned press. Connolly wanted to be an Editor, therefore "The Harp." "The Harp" appeared last January as the monthly official organ of the I. S. F. But it did not have enough subscribers to make it pay two more issues (a panic was on); and it was proposed to let it die in March when Mr. Donnelly,—a wise guy—asked to have it given to him, and got it.

The middle of May was reached, and the Socialist party convention was held in Chicago. A few bundles of back numbers of "The Harp" were sent on and bought up at the convention. Besides, Robert Hunter, the millionaire, gave "The Harp" a hand-out of a few dollars.

This brought visions of wealth to Connolly and Donnelly, and made of them conspirators against the independence of the Irish Federation. At the meeting of June 21st, Connolly moved for a special meeting on Friday, June 26, to endorse a Socialist party. Out of about forty of fifty members, one third showed up. Three of those were buttonholed, and two were S. P. men. With Donnelly in the chair it was a majority. Connolly read his resolution to endorse the Socialist party, pitting it against the S. L. P. for proposing unity, "and why shouldn't we?" This position was assailed with unanswerable arguments. John Walsh moved to endorse the I. W. W., but was told the I. W. W. was not nominating candidates. We tried to reason with the two S. P. men, but they took advantage of Connolly's coup-d'etat. Six votes were cast to kangaroo; with the chairman it was a majority. There were twelve present, and like the Apostles of old, one was a Judas.

This letter may serve for future history.

Michael P. Cody.

285 Eighth avenue,
New York, August 14.

ONE OF MANY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—For some time the following notice has been appearing in the "World":

"THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

"The World invites letters from its readers expressing their Presidential preference, regardless of whether they belong to the Democratic, Republican, Independence, Populist, Prohibition, Socialist, or Socialist Labor party. 'The People's Forum' is open to all, the one restriction being that such letters must be brief and subject to condensation, if necessary, because of space."

Up to two weeks ago the Socialist Labor Party was not mentioned. It read "Socialist or Labor party." Since then it has read "Socialist or Socialist Labor Party."

On Sunday, August the 9th, I sent the enclosed letter to the World, expressing my Presidential preference. Not being affiliated with any organization, I felt free to do so. I am 28 years of age, and my first vote was cast for the Socialist Labor Party, and since have voted nothing else, although for the past three years I have been disfranchised on account of changing masters in an effort to better my condition, which has been getting worse in spite of my efforts. I realize every day more and more the necessity of working for Socialism, because it is the one and only remedy for existing conditions.

When a paper like the World comes out and praises the nomination of a candidate of a political party claiming to be a Socialist party, as it did in the case of Stokes, and invites letters from Socialist and Socialist Labor Party voters, and publishes the letters from the former and ignores the latter, I think that it is time that people began to open their eyes as to the difference between the two.

The World is apparently in league with the Volkszitung gang in trying to make it appear that the Socialist Labor Party is dead.

A. E. R.

Brooklyn, N. Y., August 24.

(Enclosure.)

Editor World:

What shall it profit a man if he doesn't lose his vote and get it in the neck?

Of the seven political parties there is but one that never in its history has fused with any other, proving conclusively that it is the one sincere and only one entitled to an honest man's vote. It is composed of men with a backbone of solid principle and hearts of steel; men who have the courage of their convictions and who are not afraid of a laugh or a sneer, and whose motto is: "We will never compromise with error to make a friend; we will never refrain from striking a blow through fear of making an enemy." I refer to the Socialist Labor Party, whose ticket is headed by Preston and Munro.

The press may attempt to ridicule it, pulpit-pounding sky pilots may denounce it, poll clerks under instructions from their masters may not credit its vote, politicians may organize Socialist (!) parties of their own to overthrow it, but altogether they can't change it.

"Truth is like a rubber ball; bounded to the earth comes back again." You may monkey with the thermometer, but you can't change the temperature.

In the world of July 31, Debs says: "It seems perfectly clear that the Independence party was brought into existence from motives of pique and revenge." The same can be said of his organization. The Socialist Labor Party has been in the field since 1890, and the Debs party made its appearance in 1900, under the name of Social Democratic party." In 1899 some Democratic politicians in "Humpy" Hanover's saloon in what was then the 16th Assembly District, New York, made the statement that if the Socialist Labor vote continued to increase in that District that they would organize a Socialist party of their own to defeat it.

In the "People's Forum" of July 31, one George Barnes Penrock divided society into two classes. He puts the Republicans, Democrats and Debs Socialists in the respectable class, and all others he designates as rag-tag and bob-tail. No doubt he is right in placing his party with the Republican and Democratic parties, but he forgets to state that it occupies the same relation to them that an ash barrel does to a well kept house.

"Let liars fear, let cowards shrink;
Let traitors turn away.
Whatever we have dared to think,
That dare we also say.
. . . .
Dare to have a purpose firm,
Dare to make it known"

A Rag-Tag De Leonite.

Brooklyn, August 9, 1908.

WELCOME INFORMATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The "Song of the Unenfranchised" signed "Anonymous" in the Weekly People of August 8th is by Ernest Jones, about 1842. He was a worker for freedom whose name shall be kept green. He led an earnest and vigorous life and I am sure the American Socialists will hold him in honor.

We sing the song here to the tune of "My old friend John."

F. W. Sanderson.

Brighton, England, August 17.

[An article recounting the sufferings of Ernest Jones, when imprisoned for a political offense, sent by our correspondent, above, was published in the Daily People of August 29.]

ON THE LUSTY TRAIL OF THE SIGNER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—If a political party in this, the State of Rhode Island, does not secure two per cent. of the total vote cast at the previous election, its candidates can secure a place on the official ballot only through the signing of nomination papers by five hundred registered voters.

That "five hundred voters" sounds easy, but when one knows that we have a property qualification here, and that one must have his name registered before the first of July to vote at the elections of the following November, and that a residence of two years is necessary if a man is not a realty holder, you will realize that these five hundred names have to be hustled after.

Membership in the S. L. P. necessitates work, and the organization has no place for shirkers. Yelling about the shortcomings of this man or the policy of the other in a nice warm room is a cinch compared to going through the streets of a strange city asking men to sign nomination papers, and 'tis instructive to note that the loudest critics are anything but hustlers at the "show down."

The seven men who tramped the streets of a certain city in this State last Sunday, seeking names of voters—a city where over seven-eighths of the inhabitants know but one language—French—found that the S. L. P. is not thought to be dead, nor even forgotten.

It was interesting to hear the various answers to our oft-repeated request, "Will you kindly sign the nomination papers of the S. L. P.," followed by our explanation of the State law.

"Yes, I'll sign that. I believe in giving you fellows a fair show."

Of course one met a great many ignorant dubs, who were worse than Yahoos. One misbegotten yap told me he was a "good" Socialist, but he was going to vote the Independence ticket. No, he didn't sign.

We didn't argue, it does not pay when one is seeking signatures. If they sign, thank the man. If a man won't sign, thank him too. One poor wretch got real angry when I politely thanked him for calling me "a damned crank." "What for," said he, but we were tackling another man, for our time was precious.

If the weather is fair we'll go out again next Sunday, and prove to the voters of the southern part of our state that the S. L. P. is a "lively corpse."

E. A. See.

Providence, R. I., August 26.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

"ISSUES" vs. JOBS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Yesterday morning, August 22, I was cheered by the arrival of an old friend from whom I have been parted for three months. I find him as instructive and intelligent as ever, and he has promised to visit me weekly after this. As soon as I am in a position to do so, I shall introduce him to some of my fellow-slaves.

Since I lost my master in May, I have tried pretty hard to get another, but up to date without avail. I have made eight applications in widely separated parts of the "free" American nation. I have tried—to be specific—in the states of Minnesota, Montana, Nevada and California; and from all those I approached I received the common answer, "Can't use you." If the employer "can't use you" you must either starve, or, if lucky, do as I am doing, live on some slave more fortunate.

So the fighting S. L. P. has nominated Preston for President. The capitalists are "disgusted" by our action. But that is natural. Any show of class intelligence by the exploited "disgusts" them. About the first news of Preston's nomination was given to me by a cartoon which pictured the man as a bestriped convict, leering out at the world between his prison bars. Underneath was the statement, "S. L. P. candidate for President of the United States." I endorse the action of the political organization, "the S. L. P."

By the daily papers I see that there are doings in the political world. W. Bryan and W. Taft are at the old hoodwink game. Four years ago I considered such actions seriously, now I take them as a burlesque. Bryan says, "The issue is: Shall the People rule?" "Surely the people do rule," answers Vice-Presidential nominee Sherman.

W. Bryan poses, then hollers back, "I tell about the Prince of Peace. The issue is: Shall S. Gompers get his injunction plank?" "Gents, gents," says I, Satan take your injunction plank; give me a job!"

But nobody noticed me, and the palaver went on. Vice-Presidential nominee Sherman vociferates, "Ye are a gang of experimenting rummies. Look into the history book where it says you stole your name. The wise and prosperous American workingman knows full well that the issue is: Shall the policies of the great Theodore Roosevelt be continued?"

Says I when I reads, "I don't care anything about the policies, if they'll only give me a job!" But none of these big guns notice me, only the hack driver on election day.

But seriously now, I as a wage slave repudiate the sayings and doings of W. J. Bryan and W. H. Taft. In the past there has been but one issue, there is but one issue, there will be but one issue until the establishment of the Socialist Republic. That issue is: "Shall the producer enjoy the fruits of his toil?" That issue establishes the common ground on which I can stand the exploited classes of all capitalist nations. So important is this issue that it should be blazoned across the blue skies like the cross of Constantine. In the light of this issue I shall cast my vote, and may many another proletarian do likewise.

Gerald I. Sherwood.

Sparks, Nev., August 21.

A $100,000 THEFT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In a visit to the center of the city last week I met an old friend whom I had not seen for a long time, a man of about seventy years, but well preserved. I call him Job because he was always so steady, patient and persevering under all circumstances.

He had been many months out of work and appeared very thoughtful and wanted to talk with me, so we sought a comfortable seat upon a public square. Job did not appear at all natural to me, which I attributed to his long term of idleness, so I asked how it seemed, to have a good long vacation. He stretched his limbs, recovered his feet, and seemed to consider his answer, then said:

"I thought I would go wild if I did not find some work to do, but I have got so I don't mind it at all. You see, for more'n fifty years I had been working pretty steady and didn't know what to do with myself without working, but I got to thinking and found so much to think about I didn't care for anything else."

At this, I sat up and gave especial attention, fo Job was never suspected of having a thought except pertaining to his work. I looked at him with astonishment depicted on my countenance, doubtless, which he evidently noticed. He put his fingers in his vest pocket, slowly drew out a $5 bill and carefully smoothed it out upon his knee, as if admiring it as a thing of beauty. After a few moments he looked up and said,

"Did you ever know me to squander any money?" I certainly had not, and cheerfully bore testimony to his uniform frugality and asked him, "Why?"

He looked up quite fiercely for one of so quiet a nature, and exclaimed, "I have been robbed in the most outrageous manner." I was surprised at this outburst on the part of my patient friend, and fearing he had lost his balance, asked him quietly "how much he was pinched for." After a few moments reflection, he said, "About $100,000."

"Clean mad," I exclaimed, mentally, and decided to encourage him to talk, so asked him if he had reported this robbery to the police. "Oh, no," he said, "they couldn't help, and they wouldn't if they could." So I asked him how he managed to get such a large sum of money together.

He said, "I didn't; that is where the shoe pinches; I'll explain: for mor'n fifty years I have been at work pretty steady and that $5 bill is all I've got to show for it. According to the reports the average value produced by those working for wages is $2,500 a year and the average paid as wages is less than $500. I've had more than the average amount of wages, but reckon the value of my work was more than the average because it required more than the average of care and skill, so there is yet $2,000 a year that I'm euchred out of, and in fifty years that makes $100,000, doesn't it?"

I couldn't find it in my heart to find any fault with the reasoning of my friend, but to make him feel more comfortable pointed to the thousands upon thousands who are already old at half his age, who have nothing to show for the labor of their lives except debts and a horde of neglected children, having followed the recommendation of Roosevelt too literally. He shook his head gloomily, then exclaimed:

"The cursed system, and it can't be improved. It must be destroyed to make room for another, which may be as bad but can't be worse; this is Hell."

H. H. Lane.

New Haven, Conn., August 26.

A PROTEST BY SECTION RICHMOND, VA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Richmond, Va., S. L. P., hereby enters its earnest protest against the proposed elimination from the party's constitution of Section 7 of Article 2, which provides that "No officer of a pure and simple trade or labor organization shall be a member of a section."

It is eight years since the National Convention and the membership found it necessary to incorporate this provision in its constitution, and we have all along, and do still, regard it as a wise and consistent action. The arguments employed in its behalf in 1900 are as timely and correct to-day as ever before. We therefore express our emphatic disapproval of the reactionary disposition which manifested itself in the recent National Convention by declaring, as it did, against the retention of this very important provision of the constitution.

Section Richmond now calls upon the membership to vote down this proposition for change when it comes to them for decision, and thus to say that there shall not be any compromise on the part of the S. L. P. with labor fakirism and with pure and simple unionism.

H. Adolph Muller, Secretary.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 20.

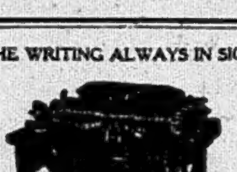
ART METAL WORKER WANTS INFORMATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have had an inquiry from my brother in England asking how the "art metal work for electrical fittings is in the United States." If any comrade will post me regarding which cities the work is carried on, conditions, wages, etc., I would be pleased.

Harry Gwynne.

918 Franklin St.,
Olympia, Wash., Aug. 16.

"ALL THE WRITING ALWAYS IN SIGHT"



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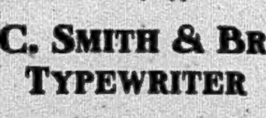

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LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

T. H., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Pensions cost nearly as much as the average wage received by Labor, and they accomplish less.

Next question next week.

A. S., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—The author of the expression: "Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel" is Dr. Samuel Johnson, an English author and lexicographer.

G. H. C., WINONA, MINN.—Donald L. Munro was a member of the K. of L., then of the S. T. & L. A., and now of the I. W. W.

M. B., PASADENA, CAL.—Wilshire was a member of the S. L. P. until 1892.

W. O., CINCINNATI, O. — Robert Hunter's book is called "Poverty." There is much that is good in the book. It compiles the facts as to actual poverty in a conservative shape. It only flies off the handle when it attempts to formulate theories, like the theory of immigration, for which Mr. Hunter is not qualified.

J. H., LEOMINSTER, MASS.—Neither in New Jersey nor in New York did the I. W. W. take the places of striking hatters.

J. D. G., NEW YORK—The proper, courteous as well as safe, thing to do is to express to the magazine your wish to translate the article. Ten to one consent will be readily granted, probably with the condition that you credit the magazine with having published the original.

G. L. B., ELIZABETH, N. J.—Perhaps that's so. Perhaps The People does "betray a good deal of bitterness towards the Prohibitionist party." If so it is to The People's credit. The People believes in sobriety. The People knows that drunkenness demoralizes. The People is aware that a drunkard is not a man on whom to rely. All this The People knows, and for that very reason The People feels hot in the collar at a movement that makes a burlesque of a virtue—Sobriety—by the claim that the cause of involuntary poverty is liquor. The falseness of such economics is so mischievous that it seriously injures the virtue of Sobriety.

Next question next week.

K. K., KNOXVILLE, TENN.—The address the organ of the British S. L. P., "The Socialist," is Edinburg, 28 Front street.

J. U., SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—Are you a labor-employer? Seems so. If a workingman's son, having been deprived of all opportunities, finding all other avenues shut to him, and being hungry, takes the first job that comes along—then he is "a man without ambition." If, he strikes for higher pay—then he is a "rioter." And if he originally refused the miserable job on the principle that he might as well starve idle than starve at work—then, why then he is a "loafer." Such people as you are "economic Presbyterians"—the workingman is damned if he does, and is damned if he don't.

P. L. C., PHOENIX, ARIZ.—Matter is kept in mind. To be postponed is not to be given up. Much other matter of immediate urgency crowds all else aside.

C. R. H., DENVER, COLO.—The success of Taft would mean the people's acquiescence in present conditions. The success of Bryan would indicate at least intelligence enough to be discontented. A worker's vote for Taft comes from a sense of helplessness; his vote for Bryan comes from blind anger. In neither case does help come. A vote for Preston's proxy, Gillhaus, is a vote that builds.

S. A. B., BEARMOUTH, MONT.—"Plans" to unify the political parties of Socialism can not be undertaken by the I. W. W. What its duty is transpires from its preamble—convey such correct instruction as will cause the workers' minds to converge upon the same political principles. In that way existing political parties of Labor would be unified, and the rise of new ones would be prevented.

T. W., BRIDGEPORT, CONN. — Scratch a man who talks Socialism and acts the opposite and you have a man who is not really a traitor, but who has no faith in the success of Socialism — at least not in his days. Such people are, of course, double faced. To them Socialism is a means to personal ends. Tho' they be not traitors, in the strict sense of the word, they are weak men, too weak to be honest and stand straight.

L. O., TACOMA, WASH.—Repeat the question as to the particular passage, and add the name and date of the edition. First you gave the passage only. Now you give the edition only. Takes too long to hunt up letters.

L. N. D., NEW YORK—"Material interests" is a technical term that implies "class interests." The burglar who breaks into a house, the betrayer of workingmen who does so for a job, etc., these men are not acting obedient to their "class interests." On the contrary they do violence to material interests of their class. The attempt to sanctify crime on the ground of the "material interests" of the criminal, who is hungry, is a burlesque on the principle of the class struggle. Material class interests are one thing; individual "interests" are another.

Next question next week.

E. C., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—If anyone considers The People "tactless" because of its opposition to the anti-Negro sentiment, why then The People will have to remain "tactless", and will remain so until it will have taught the erring brother out of his error. Then both he and The People will be "tactless," i. e., sound in reasoning and utterance.

E. G., NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Malthusianism is the theory that population grows faster than the power to produce food. Malthusianism claims that wholesale death is necessary to keep people from overcrowding the earth. It is a remarkable fact that those who are firmest believers in Malthus are the ones who produce congested cities by keeping land unoccupied for higher prices.

A. C. W., BARSTOW, CAL.—Whoever denies that Grover Cleveland sent the military under Gen. Miles into Chicago at the time of the A. R. U. strike, should get an almanac of 1895 and post himself on the facts. Curious it is that certain people, readiest to accept any slander against Socialism and Socialists, are ever on the alert to demand "proof" of what Socialists claim, and which every average well informed man knows all about.

Next question next week.

M. I. S., TARRYTOWN, N. Y. — Whichever way the election goes we shall have an extra session of Congress. The Republican platform and Taft promise one to revise the tariff; Bryan and the Democratic platform promise one to revise the Constitution so that Federal Senators shall be elected by popular vote.

C. F., ELIZABETH, N. J.—At the time of the split in 1899 the members of the National Executive Committee of the S. L. P. were: Patrick Murphy, John J. Kinneally, Lucien Sanial, C. H. Matchet, Alvan S. Brown, Arthur Keep and Henry Stahl. There is no William Arnold among them. The name William Arnold is not known in this office.

R. G., EDINBURG, SCOT. — James Connolly resigned officially and dropped out of the S. L. P. on April 15, 1908.

M. R. A., PITTSBURG, PA. — Of course Carnegie speachifies on the beauties of peace. He needs such speeches to mask the fact that he is the hungriest iron master after battle ships.

M. B., HAMILTON, CANADA—The criticism is correct. Price can not equal the cost of production and yet leave a profit. The passage you criticise is from the Communist Manifesto, where it is probably loosely translated, the looseness being due to the circumsance that the subject described is the workingman, and he, poor fellow, steadily loses on the cost of the production of his own labor-power. The Manifesto was by Marx and Engels, the omission of Engels's name was a typographical negligence.

H. L., PATERSON, N. J.; G. A. M., TORONTO, CANADA; H. T. S., TONOPAH, NEV.; E. B., COLUMBUS, O.; J. P., MOUNTAIN VIEW, WASH.; J. A. L., PHOENIX, ARIZ.; R. S., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.; D. L., TACOMA, WASH.; F. R., HENDERSON, N. C.; C. J. K., NEWARK, N. J.; M. B., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; A. R., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Matter received.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Paul Augustine, National Secretary.
28 City Hall Place.

CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, Philip Courtenay,
144 Duchess Ave., London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
(The Party's literary agency.)
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee was held at Daily People Building, on Wednesday, August 26th.

Present: — Malmberg, Brauchman, Rosenberg, Hanlon, Hall, Schwartz, Schraft, Ball, Butterworth. Absent:—Hammer, Wegener, Lafferty, Kihn, Oatley, Lechner. Lechner excused. Ball elected chairman.

Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

The secretary read the financial report for two weeks ending August 22nd, as follows: Income, $69.30; Expenses, $63.26.

The committee on National Campaign Leaflet reported that same would be ready at next meeting. Report adopted.

Correspondence:—From Ohio S. E. C. stating that Cleveland Volksfreund and Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung have been consolidated under the name of Volksfreund and Arbeiter Zeitung, and giving general information. Answered and filed.

From Pennsylvania S. E. C., giving information in answer to letter sent to it by national secretary. Answered and filed.

From Connecticut S. E. C., relative to having a speaker tour Connecticut. Answered and filed.

From Dowler, Beardstown, Ill., in regard to ruling of Sub-Committee and giving information. Filed.

From National Secretary Lettish Socialist Federation, acknowledging receipt of letter of secretary, and stating that L. S. F. is considering joining the S. L. P. as a Language Federation. Answered and filed.

From Haller, Los Angeles, Cal., sending picture of Preston.

From Donald L. Munro, Portsmouth, Va., giving information in regard to letter sent to him by secretary. Answered and filed.

From Texas S. E. C., giving information. Answered and filed.

From Dowler, Beardstown, Ill., sending clipping from Appeal to Reason.

From Manager of Daily People, stating that it is necessary to instal a folding machine in plant and that cost is about $200. Moved by Malmberg to instruct manager to instal a folding machine if same can be procured on terms stated. Carried unanimously.

From Gillhaus, Seattle, Wash., stating that he has forwarded letter of acceptance, giving information regarding agitation, and sending financial report. Filed.

From Gillhaus, Spokane, Wash., stating that he is about to go to Butte, Montana, giving information regarding state of affairs in state of Washington, and sending financial report. Answered and filed.

The National Secretary reported having written to Sections regarding tour of Daniel De Leon to the Middle West, and that following Sections have answered that they will arrange meetings: Utica, N. Y.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Erie Pa., and Cleveland, O.

In view of the ruling of U. S. Commissioner of Immigration Shields to extradite Jan Janoff Pouren, a Lettish revolutionist, a resolution was moved by Schraft, seconded by Butterworth, calling upon the American working class to protest against this unprecedented outrage. Carried unanimously. This resolution appears on another page of this issue.

The National Secretary reported that Section Keystone, W. Va., has requested information regarding steps necessary to put up a state ticket. Moved by Hanlon, seconded by Butterworth, that secretary be instructed to suggest that an elector be nominated and that a leaflet be drawn up calling upon sympathizers in West Virginia to write his name in the blank column on the ballot. Carried unanimously.

Meeting then adjourned at 9 p. m.

Max Rosenberg,
Recording Sec'y.

DE LEON IN CLEVELAND.

Daniel De Leon, Editor of the English party organs, the Daily and Weekly People, will speak in Cleveland on FRIDAY, September 18th, at 8 p. m., at old Germania Hall (now Acme Hall) East 9th street near Scovil avenue.

De Leon's subject will be, "The Only and Real Issue of the pending campaign." Admission free. Tell your friends and shopmates about this meeting.

NEW YORK S. E. C.

Regular meeting of New York State Committee was held on Friday, August 21st, at Headquarters, 28 City Hall Place.

Report of Notaries:—Moonelis reported having visited Dutchess County and receveid sufficient names on petition lists; also visited Newburgh, and prospects for organizing section in future are good.

Gerner, of Utica, will visit Herkimer County and possibly some others.

Brannick returned list completed from Cayuga County.

Corregan completed list in Anondaga County, and asked for more petition lists.

Wilton completed lists in Richmond County.

Gunn, in reference to lists in Schoharie and Albany Counties, will finish same by end of month and go further north in September.

Hank, requesting more lists, and other matters.

Viscual, completing lists in Fulton County, and expects to provide for Montgomery County.

Reinstein, with the aid of Mahoney, visited and completed seven counties up to date.

The Notaries in other counties not heard from are requested to get a move on themselves and hustle up the necessary signatures, so as to relieve the State Executive Committee.

Fred. A. Olpp, Secretary.

S. L. P. MEMBERS OF MASSACHUSETTS, ATTENTION!

The State Conference of the Massachusetts Socialist Labor Party will be held in People's Institute, 1165 Tremont street, Boston, on SUNDAY, September 6, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of nominating a State ticket and Presidential Electors. Your National Executive Committeeman and delegates to the national convention will render their reports, and transact such other business of importance as will come before the conference. Members will bring their membership cards.

John Sweeney, Secretary.

LONDON ON POST.

(Continued from page 1.)

S. L. P.? Haselgrove offered him a Weekly People which he said he would not touch. So this time he wanted to know how it was that in Germany where they had so much Socialism things were no better than here. The speaker told him that after his exhibition of himself the previous Saturday, which showed that he was not in earnest in his questions, it would simply be a waste of words to attempt to explain to him; but as it might be as well to show up to the audience, it was shown that Germany was a capitalist country, not a Socialist one.

The crowd enjoyed the joke, and those in charge of the meeting got rid of their wise friend.

F. H.

PENNSYLVANIA SIGNATURES.

Comrades getting signatures for nominations in the State of Pennsylvania, will please hustle and get those papers filled and sent in in time for the next S. E. C. meeting, the second Sunday in September. Don't fail.

L. M. Barhydt.

I. W. W. Cigars

Cigars made of the choicest imported and domestic tobacco.

I. W. W. Label.

ANTON KAINE,
207 Hamburg Ave.,
Paterson, N. J.

Mail orders filled. Send for price list.

"PROLETAREETS"

Official Organ of the Lettish Socialist Federation of America

A Monthly Journal published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Principles and Organization among the workers speaking the Lettish language.

Subscription price, $1 per year.
Send subscriptions to
J. APSIT, Manager,
9 Vale St., Roxbury, Mass.

WANTED.

Members of the S. L. P. seeking employment are invited to correspond with the undersigned.

Arthur Losey,
c/o Losey Furnace Works,
3115 Sarah Street, S.S.
Pittsburg, Pa.

PRESS SECURITY LEAGUE REPORT.

The work of the Press Security League has been revived, and under the new plan of organization is organized in seven States. Other States have sent inquiries as to the work and will, no doubt, fall in line shortly. Those States which have organized are Colorado, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Virginia and Washington.

For the benefit of those States that have not organized the following information is given:

The Operating Fund and the Loyal Legion will be discontinued and the Press Security League will organize two distinct classes of members, who will be known as Subscribers and Contributors.

Subscribers will be a class of members who will secure subscriptions for the Party Press.

Subscribers' membership cards will be furnished in sufficient quantities to supply all local needs. It will be incumbent on every member of the S. L. P. to hold a Subscribers' card and his activity in securing subscriptions will be indicated by the amount of subscriptions entered on his card each month.

Contributors will be a class of members who will secure operating funds for the Party Press.

Contributors' membership cards can be held by cash contributors. They will be issued with stamps, only from New York, upon receipt of remittances. As heretofore, monthly pledges to the amount of 25c., 50c., $1, $2, $3, $4, $5 and $10 are to be secured. Remittances and reports should be sent as frequently as practicable. A system of national membership cards has been adopted. No cards of stamps will be issued except on receipt of remittance.

Separate membership cards will be issued for each class of members, but one member may hold both kinds of cards. Four members or sympathizers may form a Local League. Each League shall elect a Secretary and Treasurer, whose duty it shall be to collect all moneys and subscriptions. The cash amount of the subscriptions he will enter on the Subscribers' card under the current month and forward the Subscribers' Report with moneys collected to the Daily People, 28 City Hall Place, New York. He will also fill out the Contributors' Report and send it with moneys collected to A. C. Kihn, 28 City Hall Place, New York, who will issue cards and stamps for the amount.

This plan will leave no room for shirkers, for a man can either get subscribers or he can make or get donations; if enough of the former are secured, the latter become unnecessary and agitation is extended at the same time.

The work should be taken up at each business meeting and make a part of the regular order of business, so that the work may become thoroughly organized and full reports had from each member. In a short time the League will then be up to its old standard of efficiency and will do equally as good work as it accomplished by the liquidation of the machinery debt and the organization of the Moving Fund.

A. C. Kihn, Treas.
28 City Hall Place, New York City.

OPERATING FUND.

The following represent the contributions for the two weeks ending Aug. 30:

H. Cody, Paraiso, Panama	$10.00
Come again " "	5.00
H. Burber " "	2.00
J. Sweeney " "	1.00
H. Lake " "	1.00
Carl Bertler " "	1.00
E. Felis " "	1.00
Geo. Fenton " "	1.00
John Wold " "	1.00
Jas Heenan " "	1.00
Sam Warjii " "	1.00
Joe Weiser " "	1.00
Ed Boogs " "	1.00
Billy Downs " "	.75
Bob Smith " "	.50
L. Mononi " "	1.00
J. Graff " "	1.00
Wm. Culkin " "	2.00
J. Caliso " "	1.00
Joe Brennan " "	2.00
Jno Sissell " "	1.00
Louis Warjii " "	1.00
S. Thompson, N. Y. City	5.00
E. A. Quinn, Milford Mass.	1.00
J. Quinn, " "	1.00
J. V. Farrell, Ft. Pievie, Fla.	1.00
P. Faber, Kent, Ohio, ..	1.00
I. Haupt, Mansfield, Ohio	.25
Geo. Abelson, N. Y. City	.50
Virginia S. E. C.	$10.00
J. P. Lande, Eureka, Cal....	10.00
A. W. McLean, " "	1.00
Tony Enos, "	1.00
H. W. Peterman, " "	1.00
Abe Seavey "	1.00
E. A. O'Brien, "	1.00
Porter, San Francisco, Cal.	5.00
C. H. Spike, Fairbanks, Alaska	1.75
Chas. Nelsen, Cleveland, O.	1.00
A Boston Proletaire........	1.00
A. C. Wertz, Barstow, Cal.	2.00
Total .... $	82.75
Previously acknowledged ..	2,017.50
Grand Total	$3,000.34

CANNOT HELP BEING BRIEF

We have but few words to say in comment of this week's work. 123 subs to the Weekly and 38 subs to the Daily People was not sufficient to cover the expired subscriptions of the week. More effective work must be done immediately. Show the stuff you are made of. Get subs.

Those sending in two or more:

Fred Brown, Cleveland, O.	8
A. Gillhaus, Mutte, Mont.	6
C. Fallath, Elizabeth, N. J.	3
F. George, Washington, D. C.	2
F. G. Hoffman, Quincy, Ill.	4
H. J. Friedman, Chicago, Ill.	2
J. A. Leach, Phoenix, Ariz.	2
H. J. Shaw, Tonopah, Nev.	2
O. P. Stoner, Claypool, Ind.	3
W. F. Eckardt, Evansville, Ind.	3
Chas. Pierson, E. St. Louis, Ill. ..	19
E. A. Archer, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2
Paul Kruger, Carthage, Mo.	2
E. Schade, Newport News, Va. ..	5
B. Frankford, Oakland, Cal.	3
A. W. McLean, Eureka, Cal.	5
W. J. Gerry, Colo. Springs, Colo. ..	4
Press Committee, Boston, Mass. ..	6
A. E. Reimer, So. Boston, Mass. ..	2
H. Richter, Detroit, Mich.	2
Jno. Scherm, Winona, Minn.	3
G. H. Campbell, Winona, Minn. ..	3
K. Georgevitch, New York	2
Branch 3, Brooklyn, N. Y.	3

Prepaid cards:—Geo. Hasseler, Detroit, Mich. $10.00; E. Hauk, Buffalo, N. Y., $3.50; E. A. O'Brien, Eureka, Cal., $10.00; Press Committee, Boston, Mass., $4.20; Section San Francisco, Cal., $20.00.

The New York Labor News Co. desires to call your attention to their special offer in Leaflets in this issue. Take advantage of a good thing and push it along.

Orders of $1.00 or more for week ending Aug. 28th were:

Portland, Are.	$3.65
Philadelphia, Pa.	7.40
New Orleans, La.	12.00
Colorado Springs, Colo.	3.70
Seattle, Wash.	2.00
Columbus, Ohio	1.20
San Antonio, Texas	1.40
Detroit, Mich.	4.00
New Castle, Pa.	2.60
Buena Vista, Pa.	2.00
Louisville, Ky.	4.20
Cleveland, Ohio	5.00
Spokane, Wash.	18.80
Pittsburg, Pa.	7.30
San Francisco, Cal.	15.60
Buffalo, N. Y.	3.00
Section Kings Co., N. Y.	2.00
9th & 11th A. D., New York ..	1.80

STOPURKICKEN.

Listen to the standard bearer of the working class.

In poverty and want, are you contented? If discontented, why not strike? If you strike, you must picket. No picket, no Union. No Union, no Socialist Republic.

August Gillhaus, candidate for President of the Socialist Labor Party, will speak upon these vital questions to the workers, at Arbeiter Hall, cor. Russel and Catherine streets, DETROIT, Mich., on TUESDAY, September 8, 7:30 p. m.

Don't fail to hear the reason why your vote should be for Freedom from wage slavery. Morrie R. Preston, wrongly imprisoned as a Union Picket, will, must and shall be free.

CLEVELAND WORKERS' PICNIC.

Enjoyable Affair to Make Money for the Campaign Fund

Members and sympathizers of the S. L. P. in Cleveland and vicinity:—

Section Cleveland, S. L. P., has up to this very day carried on a lively campaign, as lively and energetic as its limited financial means would allow. But now our treasurer has to report that we are entirely "broke," and unless more money is furnished the campaign has to come to a standstill, or at least has to be confined to a little local agitation.

But this won't do. We must have money to resume the work of agitation through literature, etc. In order to raise the necessary funds Section Cleveland has arranged for a Picnic for this coming Sunday, September 6th, and if every comrade, friend and sympathizer will do his or her duty, that is, not only attend the picnic himself but agitate among friends, neighbors and shopmates for a large attendance, the success of the purpose in view will be secured.

The picnic takes place, beginning at 9 a. m., at Kummer's Garden, corner Denison avenue and West 73rd street. All car lines transfer to Denison avenue car. Good music, dancing, games for young and old and an all around good time is promised. Refreshments of all kinds will be served. Admission free.

Now, comrades and friends, see to it that this picnic is a great financial success. It is the last chance to make some money for the campaign fund. Come one, come all and bring yur friends.

To those members and readers of this paper in Ohio who cannot attend the picnic, we appeal for funds towards the state campaign fund, in the shape of voluntary contributions. Send all such contributions to the treasurer of the State Executive Committee, John D. Goerke, 10,524 Elk avenue, N. E., Cleveland, Ohio. Remember: No financial means, no campaign; and it is up to you to furnish the "ammunition" if the battle is to keep on. Receipts will be sent for all amounts received.

The Committee.

KEEP IN TRIM!
WITH
VERA-CASCARA
THE BEST REMEDY FOR
Habitual Constipation
AND
Torpid Liver
100 PILLS 25¢
SENT POST-PAID
·H·L·BERGER·
CHEMIST & APOTHECARY
2ND AVE. COR. 36 ST. NEW YORK

GILLHAUS TOUR EASTWARD.

Sheboygan, Wis.—September 2.
Chicago, Ill.—September 3, 4 and 5.
Lancing, Mich.—September 7.
Detroit, Mich.—September 8.
Cleveland, Ohio.—September 10.
Evansville, Ind.—September 17-18.
Sullivan, Ind.—September 19.
Indianapolis, Ind.—September 20-21-22.
Lafayette, Ind.—September 23.
Logansport, Ind.—September 24.
Fort Wayne, Ind.—September 25.
Muncie, Ind.—September 26.
Marion, Ind.—September 27.
Alexandria, Ind.—September 28.
Indianapolis, Ind.—September 29.
Allegheny County, Pa.—October 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
Erie County, Pa.—October 8, 9.
Philadelphia, Pa.—October 10, 11, 12.
Allentown, Pa.—October 13, 14.

Paul Augustine, Nat'l Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

September 2nd. — Broad street and Columbia avenue. Chairman, McLure. Speakers, Erwin and Mathews.

September 5th.—40th street and Lancaster avenue. Chairman, Durner. Speakers, Lutherman and Anton.

September 6th.—East Plaza, City Hall. Chairman, Mullen. Speakers, Anton and Mathews.

September 9th.—Broad street and Columbia avenue. Chairman, Anton. Speaker, Schoenfeld.

September 12th, 40th street and Lancaster avenue. Chairman, Erwin. Speakers, Lutherman and Mathews.

September 13th. — City Hall East Plaza. Chairman, McLure. Speakers, Schoenfeld and Anton.

September 16th. — Broad street and Columbia avenue. Chairman, Mullen. Speakers, Anton and Schoenfeld.

September 19th.—40th street and Lancaster avenue. Chairman, Durner. Speakers, Mathews and Anton.

September 20th. — City Hall East Plaza. Chairman, Erwin. Speakers, Schoenfeld and Lutherman.

September 23rd. — Broad street and Columbia avenue. Chairman, Durner. Speakers, Lutherman and Anton.

September 26th.—40th street and Lancaster avenue. Chairman, Schoenfeld. Speakers, Mathews and Lutherman.

September 27th. — City Hall East Plaza. Chairman, McLure. Speakers, Anton and Erwin.

September 30th. — Broad street and Columbia avenue. Chairman, Mathews. Speakers, Schoenfeld and Anton.

"SEND FOR THE LATEST."

The Declaration for Industrial Emancipation

A document dealing with the present panic and an answer to the stock and bond question.

* * *

"IT IS THE REAL THING."

* * *

Send Ten Cents and Get It.

* * *

Address, JAMES T. HUNTER,
Recorder.
115 East 63d St., New York City.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

PETITION FOR POUREN

[The Pouren Defence Committee adopted the below petition to be circulated for signatures. The same is to be forwarded to all organizations that have the integrity of the country at heart, and is to be published in all friendly papers. Sign the same in the space below; cut it out of the paper; and when full forward to this office. If more signatures can be had than allowed by the space below, attach a slip.]

To the President of the United States:

Sir:

We, the undersigned, respectfully request that Jan Janoff Pouren, who is held for extradition to Russia, and whom we believe to be a political refugee, be set at liberty.

Although United States Commissioner Shields, sitting at New York, has decided to extradite the above named Pouren for alleged acts of burglary, arson and attempted murder, we submit that to anyone familiar with the recent Russian revolution, the acts alleged against Pouren by the papers of the Russian Government are acts incidental to political disturbances. That Government's own papers allege of Pouren that "at the time of the revolutionary movement he has taken part in the same" and that he is prosecuted under certain sections of the Russian penal code, one of which punishes "rising against the established authorities." Two men, of whom the Russian Government's papers say that they were accomplices of Pouren, were tried by a field court-martial in Russia and shot.

We further call your attention to the fact that in free America no man should be surrendered on such evidence as that presented by the Russian Government. Not a single one of the depositions is supported by an oath nor was the interpreter sworn by whom the depositions were translated from the Lettish into the Russian language. It is a notorious fact established by an investigation committee of the Duma and admitted by the Minister of the Interior that, in the District of Riga, where the prosecution of Pouren was originated, torture has been practiced by the officials to force testimony against suspected revolutionists. It appears from the papers submitted by the Russian Government in this case that Pouren's neighbors who were suspected of having given him shelter were subjected to corporal punishment by the troops. We contend that unsworn depositions secured in star chamber proceedings under martial law should not be accepted by you, and that the American people never intend that extradition shall be permitted on such un-American evidence.

We regard this as a test case, and we request the fullest investigation of the facts.

The United States owes it to her traditions to decline to surrender a political refugee, and we therefore request the release of Jan Janoff Pouren.

NAME.	ADDRESS.
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SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 883 McAllister street.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Wednesday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets every alternate Sunday at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1414 Race street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—John Hossack, Secretary, 22 Fulton Ave., Jersey City; Fred. Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly St., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois.—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, S. E. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women are cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P., headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

Section Salt Lake, Utah, meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., Rooms 4 and 5, Galena Block, 69 East 2nd So st. Free Reading Room. Weekly People readers invited

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Otto Olson, 310 7th ave., So. Minneapolis, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

::Grand Picnic::

—By the—

SCANDINAVIAN SOCIALIST CLUB OF BOSTON

—To Be Held In—

AMORY GROVE, Roxbury

MONDAY, SEPT. 7 (Labor Day)

Games of all kinds, such as running matches, hurdle races, acrobatic feats, and many other attractive and noteworthy events too numerous to mention will take place.

DANCING FROM 2 to 10 P. M. GROVE OPENS AT 10 A. M.

MUSIC BY KRONSTROM'S ORCHESTRA.

TICKETS: Gentlemen, 50c.; Ladies, 35c.

Children under 12 years free.